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ABSTRACT

South Carolina's population growth over 1970-1975 is expected to average 22,000 per year, paralleling the growth rate of the last five-year period. Nonfarm wage and salary employment is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.4%, with the corresponding national rate being 2.0%. The fastest growing industrial sectors will be manufacturing, construction, trade, services, and government. Jobs requiring relatively high skill levels, such as professional, technical, and managerial and structural occupations, are expected to have substantial growth. Jobs with lower skill requirements are also expected to expand significantly. Total job demand over the five-year study should amount to 215,000. Occupational categories which are expected to have the largest demand are clerical and sales; professional, technical and managerial; and service. Those occupations which are not expected to exert a demand on the economy are agricultural (service) and processing occupations. More than 43,000 workers will be needed between 1970 and 1975 to meet expansion and replacement needs, as compared to 49,000 for the preceding five-year period. (Statistical tables and charts make up two-thirds of the report.) (See ED053284) (Author/SC)

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Requirements and Resources in S.C.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT 1971

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INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT 1971

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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FOREWORD

This study was prepared by staff of the Research and Statistics Section, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, under the direction of William B. Richey, Manager, Research and Statistics. C. LaRay Drafts, Labor Market Analyst III, and other staff members contributed significantly to the research and writing. The project was a cooperative effort involving thousands of employers all over the State, numerous business and trade associations, and a host of other governmental agencies who share our concern for current and future manpower problems in South Carolina.

The United States Department of Labor provided assistance through the national and regional offices of the Manpower Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Special acknowledgments are extended to the State Committee for Technical Education, State Department of Education, and State Board of Health for their guidance and direct assistance in developing the data presented in this document. Without their support, this work would not have been possible at this time.

Arrangements for coordination of the cooperative effort of the various state agencies were initiated through the Manpower Statistics Committee established by the Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Budget and Control Board. The Division also followed the progress of the study and provided technical assistance, principally through George F. Fowler, State Statistical Coordinator.

The assistance of the South Carolina Hospital Association, South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association, South Carolina Medical Association, South Carolina Dental Association, South Carolina Oil Jobbers Association, South Carolina Nursing Home Association, and South Carolina Automobile Dealers Association, as well as the support of the South Carolina State Chamber of Commerce, is gratefully acknowledged.

INTRODUCTION

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics developed and distributed in 1969 a guidebook entitled *Tomorrow's Manpower Needs,* which included a national industry-occupation matrix for selected industries and a methodology for use by states in developing manpower forecasts based on the national matrix. Utilizing the methodology in the guidebook, the South Carolina Employment Security Commission developed and published in July, 1969, a study entitled *Manpower Requirements and Resources in South Carolina, Industry and Occupation.* It included a great deal of information on technological trends in major industries and the probable effect of these changes on future employment levels and occupational patterns. Perhaps the most substantial criticisms of this work were the lack of occupational detail and the absence of disaggregate data below the state level. Despite its limitations, the study served two primary purposes. First, it provided some badly needed information for manpower planning; and second, it afforded an opportunity to gain experience in the relatively new field of occupational statistics.

The information included in this, the first supplemental report to *Manpower Requirements and Resources in South Carolina, Industry and Occupation,* represents the most comprehensive body of occupational statistics ever produced in this State.

There are perhaps as many uses for occupational statistics as there are users; however, among those broad uses most frequently encountered are:

(1) Planning education and training programs to meet future needs at the state and area level within the framework of national manpower policy and program objectives;

(2) Allocating resources for education and training among alternative types of training;

(3) Evaluating manpower training programs;

(4) Studying the effects of shifts in public and private demand;

(5) Measuring the effects of changes in technology and industry organization on the occupational and geographic mobility of labor and on occupational manpower requirements;

(6) Relating job vacancy data by occupation to a meaningful base—occupational employment.

South Carolina's economy is dynamic and becoming more dynamic every year, and her society is mobile and becoming more mobile every year. Therefore, the more that is known about changes in progress, the industrial mix of the economy, the occupational composition of the work force or the kinds of jobs available now and expected in the future, the more efficient the preparation of individuals for the world of work. The increasing commitment of both the public and private sectors of the economy toward the maximum development and utilization of human resources presents a challenge to develop information systems for planning and evaluating manpower programs. Ideally, such a system must be capable of gathering, storing, integrating, retrieving, analyzing, and disseminating information on manpower demand and supply, by industry and by occupation, within a short time at relatively low cost. Moreover, of primary importance, the system must be flexible and capable of meeting specific informational needs of not only the State but economic subdivisions of the State.

Central to the effort of establishing a system to provide manpower information as required by current and expected trends is the development of an industry-occupation matrix.[1] Briefly, such a matrix represents a detailed distribution of the occupational composition of every major industry in the nonfarm wage and salary sector of the economy. In turn, it permits development of estimates of current and future employment by occupation, requiring only the additional input of industry employment data.

Economic trends in South Carolina are strongly influenced by national decisions with respect to monetary and fiscal policy. The assumptions shown below are intended as a framework for the manpower forecasts presented in this study.

(1) A substantial change is anticipated in the area of national defense. The United States' commitment of Armed Forces in Southeast Asia will continue to decrease. However, no

[1] See Methodology for detailed description of the industry-occupation matrix.

appreciable change is expected in other forms of military assistance.

(2) By mid-1971, the national economy is expected to exhibit moderate recovery from the recent business downturn. Indications are that it should be at or near peak performance by 1973. The State's economy is expected to follow the national pattern of recovery and growth.

(3) Competition from foreign textiles is expected to continue to have a noticeable effect on domestic production. Consequently, manpower demand in textiles will not be as great between 1970 and 1975 as was experienced during the preceding five-year period.

(4) The emphasis in federal spending will increasingly shift toward domestic programs. While some efforts will be continued to restrain inflation, the main thrust will be in the areas of development and utilization of human resources, economic expansion, and pollution control.

(5) The rate of unemployment in South Carolina is expected to average about 4 percent—near full employment.

(6) The State's population growth will continue at about the same rate as was experienced during the last decade. Therefore, total population should reach 2,700,000 in 1975.

(7) Technological progress will continue, and this will affect the manpower requirements of industry both in terms of education and skill.

(8) The economy will become more service oriented with demand for services increasing in both the public and private sectors.

As has been the custom in the past, the Commission will continue to work in the area of manpower forecasts by periodically reviewing and adjusting the projections and refining the detail. In this manner, the forecasts reflect current adjustments and emerging trends in the economy.

HIGHLIGHTS

Population

South Carolina's population growth over the study period 1970-1975 is expected to parallel that recorded for the preceding five-year period. This will amount to an average of about 22,000 per year. The only notable difference in the forecast is in the age-group distribution, i.e., fewer in age groups under 24 years, but substantially more in age groups 24 years and over.

Industry Employment Trends

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.4 percent from 1970 to 1975. The corresponding rate for the Nation is 2.0 percent. The fastest growing industrial sectors, in terms of jobs, will likely be manufacturing, construction, trade, services, and government.

Occupational Employment Trends

In recent years the State's rapidly expanding economy has become more diversified and technologically oriented. As a consequence, substantial growth is anticipated over the next few years in occupations requiring relatively high skill levels. This is not to say, however, that jobs with lower skill requirements will decline. On the contrary, they are expected to grow significantly over the study period.

Prominent among the occupational categories which are expected to grow and also demand higher skills are professional, technical, and managerial and structural occupations. Among those categories requiring lower skills which also are expected to grow are clerical and sales, services, and processing occupations.

Manpower Requirements

Total job demand over the study period should amount to 215,000. Some 105,000 workers will be required to fill new jobs created by expansion while the remainder will be for replacement purposes. The occupational categories expected to demonstrate the largest demand are clerical and sales; professional, technical, and managerial; and service.

Those occupations not expected to exert a great deal of pressure on the economy for either expansion or replacements by virtue of their relatively small size are agricultural (service) and processing occupations.

Manpower Resources

More than 43,000 workers will be needed each year between 1970 and 1975 in South Carolina to meet the projected required need for expansion and replacement. By comparison, some 49,000 workers were supplied annually during the period 1965-1970 for expansion and replacement. In all but three of the major occupational categories (processing, benchwork, and structural) slightly fewer workers will be needed over the projection period 1970-1975 than were required during the preceding five-year period.

POPULATION

Population data represent an integral part of any manpower forecast. Because of its importance, this section is intended to focus attention on population statistics as well as employment participation rates.

There are three principal factors which influence population: death rates, birth rates, and migration. Little variation in the series will be attributed to death rates due to their stability over time. Along the same lines, variations in birth rates will have little significance because primary attention is directed to the group 14 years of age and over from which the State's work force is drawn. Finally, with regard to migration, South Carolina's population has been characterized by a relatively high rate of out-migration over the last several years; however, between 1970 and 1975 this trend is expected to turn down. Population data for the United States and South Carolina and nonfarm wage and salary employment participation rates for the population 14-years-old and over are shown in Table 1.

The recorded growth between 1960 and 1970 in the 14-years-old-and-over group for the State was about 280,000. Growth for the corresponding age group for the period 1970-1975 is expected to be around 140,000. In comparison with the United States, South Carolina's population growth and participation rates are relatively low.

The only notable difference in the population forecast is the anticipated changes in the age-group distribution. Based on an analysis of the preliminary 1970 census data, there should be fewer individuals in the age group under 14 years as well as the age group 14 to 24 years. On the other hand, substantially more of the State's population will likely be found in age groups 24 to 44 and 44 years of age and over. The increase expected in the age groups 24 years and over should have a significant effect on the State's economy because of the incidence of new family formations.

TABLE 1. TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES AND NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT PARTICIPATION RATES FOR THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1960, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

				Annual Rate of Change	
	1960	1970	1975	1960-70	1970-75
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Total Population	2,382,594	2,590,516	2,700,000	0.8	0.8
Population 14 years and over	1,579,356	1,859,699	2,000,000	1.6	1.4
Nonfarm wage and salary participation rates [1]	36.8	44.9	47.1	xxx	xxx
UNITED STATES					
Total Population	179,323,000	203,184,000	214,735,000 [2]	1.0	xxx
Population 14 years and over	126,277,000	149,352,000	163,354,000	1.0	xxx
Nonfarm wage and salary participation rates	43.0	47.4	(INA)	xxx	xxx

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population. The 1975 population estimates for South Carolina were prepared by the Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Budget and Control Board, and represent preliminary estimates. The 1975 population estimates for the United States were included in *Current Population Reports*, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 448, "Population Estimates and Projections—Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex (Interim Revisions): 1970 to 2020".

[1] Nonfarm wage and salary employment participation rates were calculated by dividing employment by the population 14 years of age and over.
[2] Includes Armed Forces abroad.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The industrial composition of South Carolina's economy has been persistently changing in recent years. Not only has it undergone significant expansion, but it has become increasingly diversified and more technologically oriented. This trend has created numerous new jobs demanding higher levels of skill. At the same time, these same forces which have created new jobs have also rendered many jobs obsolete. Consequently, the imbalance between manpower demand and supply has widened.

At present, the greatest demand is for trained or skilled workers, but the supply is comprised largely of workers with no skill or obsolete skill. For this reason, it is imperative that the changing patterns of industries be identified as soon as possible so that solutions can be conceived and implemented to facilitate the most efficient utilization of manpower resources.

For the most part, employment trends in South Carolina have paralleled those for the Nation, and this pattern is expected to continue through 1975. Manufacturing has been declining relative to total employment while the services division has been increasing. Transportation, communications, and public utilities represents the only major industry division reflecting a divergent trend. It is expected to decline in relative importance nationally but to increase in South Carolina. The changes in percent distribution are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Industry	Percent Distribution					
	United States [1]			South Carolina		
	1965	1970	1975	1965	1970	1975
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Contract Construction	5.2	4.7	5.4	6.3	5.9	6.8
Manufacturing	29.7	27.5	26.6	42.7	40.7	39.6
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.1	4.4	4.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20.9	21.1	20.5	16.8	17.0	16.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.0	5.2	4.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Services	14.8	16.2	16.9	9.9	10.2	10.8
Government	16.6	17.8	18.9	16.2	17.8	17.4

[1] Employment estimates for 1965 and 1970 for the United States are from *Employment and Earnings*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for 1975 are from *Tomorrow's Manpower Needs*, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 1606, supplement number 2.

The remainder of this section will be devoted to technological trends in major industries and the probable effects of these changes on future employment levels and occupational patterns. The emphasis will be on trends in major industries in the United States and South Carolina.

The growth in total employment between 1970 and 1975 is expected to average 2.1 percent per year for the United States and 2.4 percent per year for the State. While this represents substantial growth both nationally and at the State level, it is below the 1965-1970 experience due in large part to the recent slowdown in business activity. It should be noted, however, that the economic expansion recorded between 1965 and 1970 was unusually high.

To highlight the timing and extent of recent industrial development in South Carolina and the United States, employment by major industry division and selected industry groups is presented in Table 3 for 1965 and 1970 along with projections to 1975. In addition, average annual growth rates are shown for the periods 1965-1970 and 1970-1975. For additional detail on South Carolina, see Appendix Table 1.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

In 1970, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries accounted for two in every thousand jobs in the United States compared to three in every thousand jobs in South Carolina. Between 1970 and 1975, little or no change is expected in this division. It should be noted that this division represents a number of industries providing agricultural services such as cotton ginning; seed cleaning; sorting, grading, and packing of fruits and vegetables, etc. This division does not include agricultural production such as field crops, vegetables, and livestock. While employment in agricultural production will continue to decline, this reduction will have no appreciable effect on agricultural services.

TABLE 3. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975 WITH AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES FOR THE PERIODS 1965-70 AND 1970-75

	Employment (Thousands)						Annual Growth Rate (Percent)			
	United States [1]			South Carolina			1965-1970		1970-1975	
	1965	1970	1975	1965	1970	1975	U. S.	S. C.	U. S.	S. C.
Total	60,815.0	70,664.0	78,400.0	685.0	836.0	943.2	3.0	4.1	2.1	2.4
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries	142.0	168.0	200.0	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.3
Mining	632.0	622.0	575.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	−0.3	*	−1.5	*
Contract Construction	3,186.0	3,347.0	4,200.0	43.0	49.5	64.5	1.0	2.9	4.6	5.4
Manufacturing	18,062.0	19,393.0	20,910.0	292.0	339.1	374.5	1.4	3.0	1.5	2.0
Durable Goods	10,405.3	11,203.0	12,320.0	63.7	84.4	103.5	1.5	5.8	1.9	4.2
Lumber & Wood Products	606.9	580.3	590.0	15.7	14.1	13.5	−0.9	−2.0	0.3	−0.8
Furniture & Fixtures	430.7	459.9	560.0	4.1	4.4	5.2	1.3	1.4	4.0	3.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	628.3	637.7	725.0	9.2	11.0	15.0	0.3	3.6	2.6	6.4
Fabricated Metal & Ordnance	1,494.8	1,634.8	1,770.0	5.2	7.7	10.8	1.8	8.2	1.6	7.0
Nonelectrical Machinery	1,735.3	1,964.1	2,230.0	10.4	15.4	20.1	2.5	8.2	2.5	5.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1,659.2	1,913.4	2,150.0	9.6	13.5	16.0	2.9	7.1	2.3	3.5
Instruments & Related Products	389.0	459.0	510.0	2.8	3.2	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	4.6
Other Durable [2]	3,461.1	3,553.9	3,785.0	6.7	15.1	18.9	0.5	17.6	1.3	4.6
Nondurable Goods	7,656.2	8,190.0	8,590.0	228.3	254.7	271.0	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.2
Food & Kindred Products	1,756.7	1,795.9	1,765.0	12.1	14.5	15.1	0.4	3.7	−0.3	0.8
Textile Mill Products	925.6	964.8	950.0	139.9	148.8	149.0	0.8	1.2	−0.3	*
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1,354.2	1,385.3	1,580.0	41.0	43.4	49.0	0.4	1.1	2.7	2.5
Paper & Allied Products	639.1	710.0	755.0	9.8	12.0	14.2	2.1	4.1	1.2	3.4
Printing & Publishing	979.4	1,106.3	1,165.0	3.8	4.9	5.7	2.5	5.2	1.0	3.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	907.8	1,056.8	1,115.0	18.2	25.9	32.0	3.1	7.3	1.1	4.3
Other Nondurable [3]	1,093.4	1,170.8	1,260.0	3.5	5.2	6.0	1.4	8.2	1.5	2.9
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	4,036.0	4,498.0	4,560.0	28.1	37.1	44.0	2.2	5.7	0.3	3.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12,716.0	14,950.0	16,065.0	115.4	142.1	157.4	3.3	4.3	1.4	2.1
Wholesale Trade	3,312.0	3,849.0	4,175.0	24.6	29.6	34.1	3.0	3.8	1.6	2.9
Retail Trade	9,404.0	11,102.0	11,890.0	90.8	112.5	123.3	3.4	4.4	1.4	1.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	3,023.0	3,679.0	3,830.0	23.8	29.5	32.6	4.0	4.4	0.8	2.0
Services	8,945.0	11,409.0	13,260.0	67.7	85.5	101.5	5.0	4.8	3.0	3.5
Government	10,074.0	12,597.0	14,800.0	111.2	149.0	164.2	4.6	6.0	3.3	2.0

[1] Employment estimates for 1965 and 1970 for the United States are from *Employment and Earnings*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for 1975 are from *Tomorrow's Manpower Needs*, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 1606, supplement number 2.
[2] Includes primary metals, transportation equipment, and miscellaneous manufacturing.
[3] Includes tobacco products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastic products, and leather and leather products.
* Less than .05 percent.

Mining

Mining, another relatively small industry in South Carolina, employs fewer than 2,000 workers. All of the employment is in mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels, namely crushed and broken stone and clay. Unless new discoveries are made or some significant breakthrough in the utilization of existing resources is achieved, little change is anticipated through 1975.

Contract Construction

Three major industry groups comprise the contract construction division: (1) general building (residential, industrial, commercial, and other buildings); (2) heavy construction (highways and streets, bridges, sewers, and other heavy construction); and (3) special trade contractors (plumbing, heating, masonry, carpentry, plastering, painting, and other special trades). Relative to all wage and salary jobs, construction employment is expected to rise steadily through 1975, and the rate of increase will be greater in South Carolina than in the Nation. The average annual rate of growth between 1970 and 1975 has been placed at 4.6 percent for the United States compared to 5.4 percent for South Carolina. An anticipated housing boom is expected to exert an even greater influence on employment at the state level than at the national level. Moreover, the anticipated industrial expansion also will represent a significant factor.

Essentially, the same forces influencing national manpower requirements will be at work in the State—rising population and household formation, higher income levels (personal and business), the trend toward more second homes, emphasis on ecology, increasing expenditures for highways and schools, and rising expenditures for new and expanding industrial

facilities. Moreover, the development of new and improved construction materials and other technological innovations will have a marked influence on manpower.

Employment in each of the three major construction groups will increase, but the greatest gains are expected in the special trades sector. In that area, the increase can be linked mainly to the high activity in residential, commercial, and industrial building. Finally, while the long-range highway development program is nearing completion, the emphasis is shifting to the more complex and expensive urban transportation systems; therefore, good growth is expected in heavy construction.

Manufacturing

Indications are that manufacturing employment in South Carolina and the Nation will increase significantly over the study period. More than 35,000 new manufacturing jobs will be created in the State during the five-year period 1970-1975 placing the manufacturing employment projection around 374,500.

At present, durable goods industries account for one in every four manufacturing jobs in South Carolina compared to one in every two nationally. While the Nation's manufacturing economy reflects balance with respect to the distribution of durable and nondurable goods industries, the textile industry is the dominant influence in South Carolina. Despite the economic slowdown in 1970, textile mills, predominantly broadwoven fabrics, accounted for 44 per cent of all the State's manufacturing jobs. However, this industry is not expected to expand over the next several years. Nationally, it will decline slightly. The production of broadwoven cotton and synthetic fabrics in particular has suffered because of foreign imports. A number of plants closed in 1970, and several marginal operations may shut down during 1971.

The slowing in the rate of expansion in textiles accompanied by accelerated growth elsewhere in manufacturing is creating wider diversification. This is evident from only a cursory examination of the number and kinds of new products produced in South Carolina. It is significant to note that many new industries such as those producing aircraft parts and equipment, nuclear fuel cells, calculators, and signaling devices were nonexistent in this State until a few years ago. Consequently, constant pressure will be exerted on the economy as producers of chemicals, apparel, stone-clay-glass products, fabricated metals, electrical and nonelectrical machinery, and instruments compete for available manpower. It is evident that the same technological developments and innovations which have influenced and will continue to influence manufacturing employment nationally are at work in South Carolina, namely new processing methods, more sophisticated and improved machinery, more efficient materials handling, new and improved raw materials for product development, instrumentation and automatic controls, and increased use of electronic computers for improved communications, market development, and inventory control.

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

Of the nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina in 1970, some 37,000 workers were employed in transportation, communications, and public utilities. Despite the decline in railroads, transportation represents the major component. Continued expansion in local and long distance trucking coupled with the expected growth in communications and public utilities should produce a gain of around 7,000 by 1975. This reflects an increase in demand caused by a rising population with a higher incidence of household formation.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Wholesale and retail trade establishments in South Carolina employed about 142,000 workers in 1970. By 1975, this figure is expected to increase to more than 157,000 because of rising population, per capita income, and consumer expenditures. Compared to the United States, the average annual rate of expansion will be greater.

Within wholesale trade, a good market is expected in office equipment and equipment and supplies for industry and heavy construction due largely to the rapid expansion and diversification of the State's manufacturing base. Other areas are expected to reflect only moderate growth—farm products (grain, cotton, tobacco and livestock), furniture, paper, and lumber. Little or no increase is expected in groceries and allied products, drugs and chemicals, and dry goods. Here are evident the effects of more efficient ordering and inventory controls, improved packaging, and use of labor-saving innovations such as automatically controlled conveyors for moving and handling goods in storage.

The retail sector will vary widely in manpower requirements. Most of the demand will be centered in general merchandise establishments, food stores, and restaurants. Moderate expansion should occur in automotive dealers, gasoline service stations, and apparel and accessories stores. The continuing population shift

from rural to urban areas and from cities to suburban areas represent important factors affecting manpower due to the increasing demand for neighborhood shopping facilities with generally longer store hours. Two additional areas of influence are the trend toward self-service and the efforts to increase tourism.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

The finance, insurance, and real estate division employed just under 30,000 workers in South Carolina during 1970. By 1975, the terminal year of the study period, another 3,000 will be added. At the national level moderate expansion is anticipated.

Finance represents a little less than half of the State's employment in the division but in recent years has accounted for most of the growth. Moreover, this trend will likely continue over the next several years. Increases in population, personal income, and the number and size of demand deposits has contributed in large part to this expansion. Finally, innovations in banking services such as branch banks, credit cards, and longer and more convenient hours of direct service have contributed significantly to the growth in this area.

Although manpower requirements in the banking and insurance industries have been affected by the increasing use of computers and related equipment used in clerical operations, these innovations will be more of a limiting factor on employment nationally than in South Carolina. This is caused by the more advanced and widespread use of such labor-saving devices nationally.

Services

The services division is expected to provide jobs for well over 100,000 in 1975—an increase of about 16,000 workers over the 1970 count. The average annual rate of increase in services for the period 1965-1970 was almost identical for the State and Nation, but the annual growth rate for the period 1970-1975 is expected to be fractionally higher for the State than for the United States.

Technological developments should not seriously limit employment growth in service industries largely because of the industrial composition (large numbers of relatively small firms) and the nature of the work performed (person-to-person) by service establishments. If there is a limiting factor, it probably will be a lack of qualified workers in the health field such as doctors, nurses, and medical and laboratory technicians. Some clerical functions are sure to be affected, however, by computers and related equipment as these services become more readily available to small businesses on a contract or time-sharing basis. The principal factors which will contribute either directly or indirectly to the rapid expansion in services are rising population, rising incomes, increasing participation of women in the work force, tourism, and the increase in leisure time made possible through the increased use of laborsaving devices.

As has been the case in recent years, a great deal of pressure will be exerted on the economy for health service workers. Commensurate with national trends, health manpower resources have not kept pace with the demand for medical care. Shortages have been most severe among physicians and nurses, but manpower shortages have been felt in virtually all health jobs. Aside from population growth, expanding coverage under health insurance programs, particularly those subsidized by the federal government, as well as the widening scope of medical services, represent the driving force behind the continued job expansion in this field.

Other areas in services which are expected to exhibit substantial growth are hotels and motels and business services (advertising, consumer credit, etc.). Less spectacular perhaps, but equally significant, is the anticipated expansion in personal services (beauty shops, funeral service, etc.), education services, and nonprofit organizations.

Government

In 1970, in terms of number of jobs, government ranked second to manufacturing in South Carolina. Nationally, it represented the third largest industry, and employment projections to 1975 indicate that these relationships will not change. With a rising population demanding more services at all levels of government, continued expansion is inevitable.

While government is among the fastest growing industries nationally, anticipated growth at the State level over the study period is below the average for all industries. Federal government employment will decline slightly because of cutbacks in defense. Of the three components of government employment (federal, state, and local) the largest, by far, in South Carolina is local government. However, unlike past experience, State government is expected to increase by almost as much as local government between 1970 and 1975. The slower rate of growth projected for local government is centered in the school sector. The demands placed on education caused by the baby boom of the mid- and late-1940's peaked about 1965. Since then, the pressure has been on our colleges and universities and on the job market.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

As may be determined by examination of the tabular data presented in this study, the occupational structure of the State's work force has experienced remarkable changes within the past decade. The changes are (1) continuing decline in farm employment, (2) continuing industrial expansion and diversification, (3) demand for services growing faster than demand for goods, and (4) higher productivity of workers due to advances in technology. The last factor has notably affected blue collar and farm workers. Based upon the most authoritative information available, it is expected that these trends will continue and perhaps even accelerate, thereby causing additional changes in the composition and employment level of the work force.

Definitions for the nine occupational categories are presented in the appendix. This information is intended as a guide for the reader.

The following analysis of occupational categories and selected occupations is intended to emphasize the major trends in South Carolina over the study period 1970-1975. The analysis substantiates the fact that the occupational structure has changed from an earlier period of economic growth, accompanied by a demand for unskilled and semi-skilled workers, to a more stabilized growth profile with emphasis on higher skills. Unlike the experience of the early 1960's, the emphasis in industrial development is now on those industries requiring a relatively high level of capital expenditures. This is usually accompanied by a demand for higher skills; the inevitable result is to raise the personal income of South Carolina workers. During the period 1960-1965, South Carolina experienced the most dramatic employment growth in its history; this was due to concerted efforts by the State to attract new industries in order to establish a strong base for long-term growth and diversification. These efforts were obviously successful as evidenced by unprecedented employment expansion. Since that time, the economic profile of the State has matured so that there is now a greater demand for workers with higher skills. This shift in emphasis has resulted in, among other things, expanded educational and training programs to meet future needs. The success of these programs represents the key to continued economic growth.

By 1975, only three of the nine occupational groups will change notably in their relative proportion to all jobs: service, machine trades, and structural occupations. Service jobs and structural occupations will increase in relative proportion because of the rise in population and the attendant demand for a spectrum of services. In contrast, jobs in machine trades will decline in relative importance as a result of advances in technology. Employment for the State among all occupational groups studied increased by 22 percent during the period 1965-1970, but this rate of increase is expected to decline to about 13 percent during the period 1970-1975. This merely reflects growth at a decreasing rate. The experienced and projected developments for major occupational groups and selected occupations are presented in Table 4 and Chart 1. For additional information on occupations, see Appendix Table 2.

TABLE 4. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

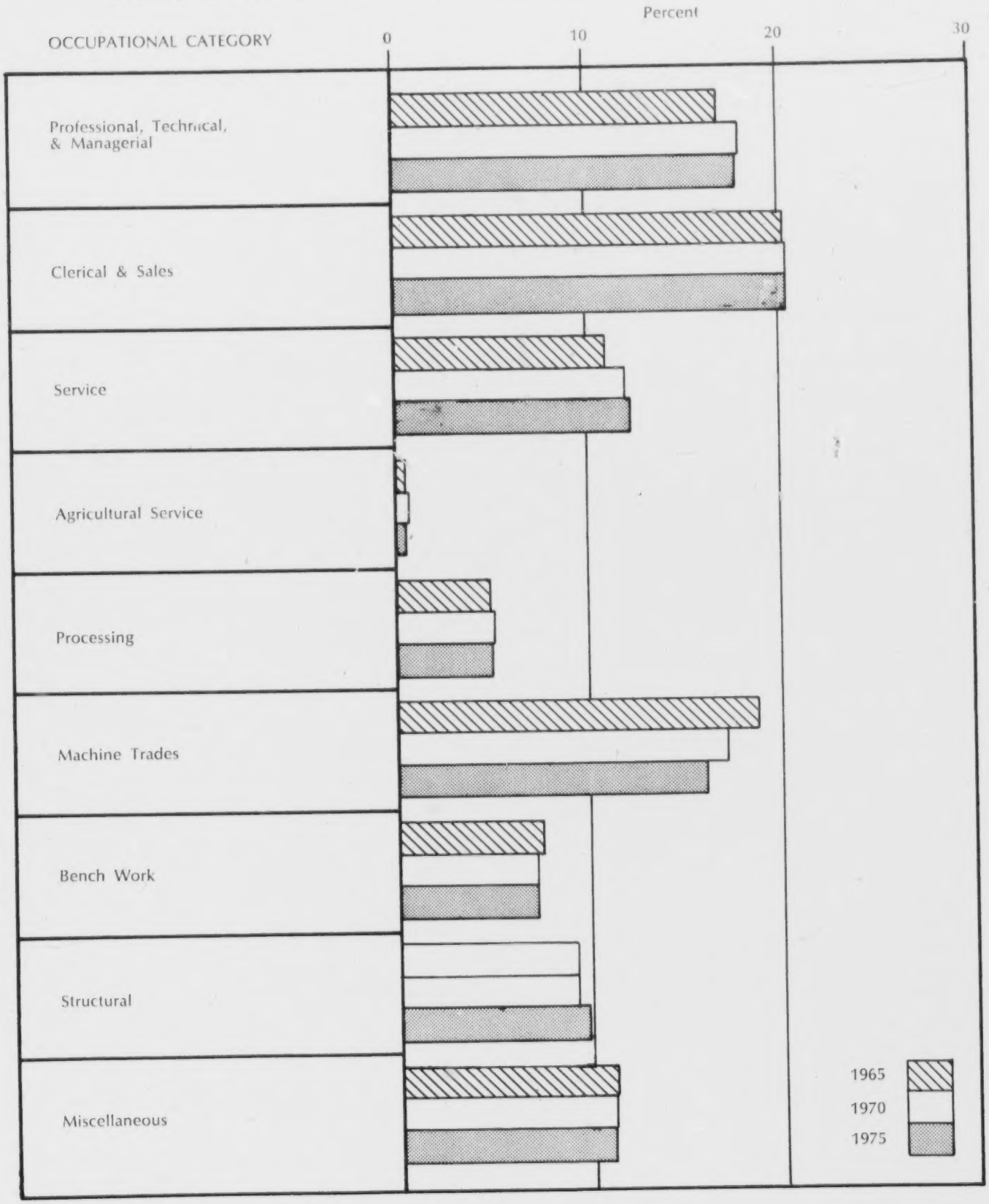
Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
TOTAL[1]	684,350	832,650	938,000	148,300	105,350
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	114,700	149,550	167,650	34,850	18,100
Architects	300	400	450	100	50
Engineers	5,850	8,100	9,400	2,250	1,300
Technicians	7,300	9,550	11,150	2,250	1,600
Scientists	2,950	3,750	4,050	900	650
Medicine & Health	11,650	16,250	19,750	4,600	3,500
Education	28,800	42,350	44,850	13,550	2,500
Librarians	1,100	1,550	1,700	450	150
Lawyers, Judges, & Magistrates	600	850	1,050	250	200
Clergymen	4,350	3,700	3,850	−650	150
Writers & Editors	600	800	900	200	100
Designers	250	300	400	50	100

TABLE 4. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—(Continued)

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Entertainment & Recreation	3,000	3,150	3,400	150	250
Managerial & Administration	47,300	58,100	65,850	10,800	7,750
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS	139,050	170,000	190,850	30,950	20,850
Clerical Occupations	89,200	111,250	126,000	22,050	14,750
Salesmen, Services	5,450	6,400	6,950	950	550
Salesmen, Commodities	27,950	33,050	36,700	5,100	3,650
Merchandising	16,450	19,250	21,150	2,800	1,900
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	76,450	99,650	114,750	23,200	15,100
Food Services	23,300	32,800	36,700	9,500	3,900
Lodging Service	4,100	5,800	7,250	1,700	1,450
Barbering, Cosmetology, & Related Service	1,600	2,000	2,150	400	150
Amusement & Recreation Service	700	1,000	1,150	300	150
Personal Service	8,850	12,500	15,050	3,650	2,550
Apparel & Furnishing Service	9,750	9,600	10,600	−150	1,000
Protective Service	9,100	12,550	15,850	3,450	3,300
Building Service	19,150	23,400	26,050	4,250	2,650
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	3,050	3,850	4,350	800	500
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	33,400	41,350	47,350	7,950	6,000
Metal Processing	650	1,000	1,250	350	250
Foundry Processing	950	1,250	1,450	300	200
Food Processing	4,900	6,050	6,400	1,150	350
Paper Processing	2,250	2,650	3,050	400	400
Chemical Processing	8,300	11,750	14,400	3,450	2,650
Stone, Clay, & Glass Processing	3,200	3,950	5,400	700	1,450
Textile Processing	12,750	14,350	14,950	1,600	600
MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	127,000	141,250	149,200	14,250	7,950
Metal Machining	7,100	10,050	12,250	2,950	2,200
Metal Working	2,800	4,800	6,100	2,000	1,300
Mechanics & Machinery Repair	21,150	25,950	28,850	4,800	2,900
Paperworking	1,350	1,800	2,200	450	400
Printing	2,750	3,250	3,600	500	350
Wood Machining	7,800	7,450	7,700	−350	250
Textiles	83,900	87,750	88,300	3,850	550
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	50,700	59,050	67,850	8,350	8,800
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products	2,450	4,100	5,100	1,650	1,000
Fabrication & Repair of Medical & Scientific Products & Photographic & Optical Goods	1,650	2,000	2,400	350	400
Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equipment	4,250	6,000	6,950	1,750	950
Fabrication & Repair of Products Made from Assorted Materials	1,350	1,750	2,250	400	500
Painting & Decorating	800	1,050	1,300	250	250
Fabrication & Repair of Synthetics, Rubber, & Plastics	450	800	850	350	50
Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products	1,600	1,500	1,700	−100	200
Fabrication & Repair of Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	450	550	700	100	150
Fabrication & Repair of Textile & Related Products	37,750	41,350	46,600	3,600	5,250
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	62,150	75,450	92,850	13,300	17,400
Structural Metal Fabricating	6,500	8,600	10,400	2,100	1,800
Welders & Flame Cutters	3,550	4,850	6,200	1,300	1,350
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing	9,900	13,050	15,550	3,150	2,500
Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, & Cementing	4,050	4,700	5,950	650	1,250
Excavating, Grading, & Paving	5,600	7,000	8,200	1,400	1,200
Other Construction	28,750	32,450	41,100	3,700	8,650
Structural Maintenance	3,850	4,850	5,500	1,000	650
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	77,850	92,600	103,200	14,750	10,600
Motor Freight	16,850	20,100	23,650	3,250	3,550
Transportation Occupations	11,650	14,900	15,650	3,250	750
Packaging & Materials Handling	41,150	48,300	53,850	7,150	5,550
Extraction of Minerals	500	550	600	50	50
Logging	2,850	2,550	2,300	−300	−250
Utilities Production & Distribution	3,150	3,900	4,400	750	500
Graphic Art Work	1,400	1,800	2,100	400	300

[1] Occupational totals do not add to total employment by industry because of a number of exclusions such as student workers and employees of Neighborhood Youth Corps and Headstart projects.

CHART 1. OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975



Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations

The proportion of these occupations to total employment should remain constant at about 18 percent through 1975 although this one group, of the nine, contains the second largest number of workers. One of the reasons this group will not experience a relative increase in employment is the anticipated sharp reduction in the demand for elementary and secondary school teachers. This may be attributed principally to lower birth rates and the accompanying reductions in school enrollment. On the other hand, there are other forces that could bear significantly on the demand for teachers. Some examples are teacher-pupil ratios, relatively high retention rates at the elementary level, and the statewide kindergarten program. Nonetheless, the effects of these developments are so long-ranged and complex that it is difficult, if not altogether impossible, to determine their influence over the study period.

The continued growth in engineering occupations is expected to be concentrated among civil and construction engineers reflecting the growth in the construction industry.

Of all the occupations within the major group, technical jobs will likely grow faster than any of the others. This anticipated growth is consonant with industrial expansion and diversification which have created new demands for a variety of highly skilled workers such as draftsmen and laboratory technicians.

Occupations in medicine and health should continue to expand to meet rising needs for medical care, particularly for the aged to whom new health services are being offered through Medicare and Medicaid. Primary among the medical and health occupations for which significant demand is anticipated are medical technologists and technicians.

Clerical and Sales Occupations

Clerical and sales, in terms of number of jobs, represents the largest occupational category. The percentage increase in clerical and sales jobs should parallel that for all workers. The increased use of digital computers, related peripheral equipment, and a large variety of electronic business machines has not appreciably diminished the demand for clerical workers although expansion in some occupations has been dampened. The reason is that the demand for more detailed analytic reports and studies for management, by virtue of greater complexity in business organization and operations, will likely offset any reductions due to automatic data processing. Additionally, one must consider as a relevant factor the expansion of state and local government activities which has created larger demands for clerical occupations. The dominant component of these occupations is secretaries and stenographers for which the employment level is expected to increase by 14 percent over the study period.

Sales and merchandising jobs, embracing most of the retail sector of the State's economy, will decline slightly in relative importance primarily because of the growing trend toward large-scale self-service in retail stores.

Service Occupations (Including Agricultural Services)

Service occupations represent the fourth largest category of jobs. By 1975, it is expected that these occupations will represent about 13 percent of total employment, compared with 12 percent in 1970. Most of the jobs will continue to be in the food, building (janitorial), and personal services. It should be noted that most of the employment in personal services is in health service occupations; these should continue to grow because of the rising demand for skilled health workers throughout the State. No appreciable change is anticipated in agricultural services.

Processing Occupations

While employment in this group will not likely change relative to other occupational categories, modest expansion is anticipated over the study period. Occupations in chemical processing—which has grown substantially since 1960 because of the demand created by new synthetic fiber plants—should show a gain. Chemical machine operators, who constitute nearly the total in this group, offer little potential for training programs since these occupations consist of a number of diverse jobs requiring brief periods of on-the-job training.

The growth in textile processing occupations should be negligible. This expectation is related to changes in applied technology in the textile industry as well as the economic impact of foreign competition.

Machine Trades Occupations

The relative proportion of these occupations to total employment has declined slightly since 1960, reflecting technological advances which have reduced the demand for these workers. The advances have been the inevitable result of industrial expansion and diversification in the State. It should be borne in mind that this category—which is the third largest in terms of employment—includes the majority of the textile occupations which are not expected to increase by virtue of

strong foreign competition and technological changes related to the installation of modern equipment. The percentage of jobs in textiles will probably fall from 66 percent of the total in 1965 to 59 percent by 1975. The most dominant occupations should be mechanics and machinery repair, metal machining, and wood machining, with modest growth over the study period.

Bench Work Occupations

Nearly half of the jobs contained in this category are sewing machine operators which are found primarily in the apparel industry. These jobs should experience an appreciable increase by 1975. Also, electrical equipment assembly and repair jobs—found in plants manufacturing such electronic components as capacitors and semi-conductors—should increase by about 1,000 over the study period.

Structural Occupations

This category should have an important increase and, indeed, should be one of the fastest growing of the nine included in this study. Specifically, a 23 percent increase in employment is anticipated—a direct result of continued expansion in the construction industry. Moderate to substantial gains should be realized in jobs such as sheet-metal working, flame-cutting, electrical assembly installation and repair, linemen, painting, plastering, waterproofing and cementing, pipefitters, plumbers, carpenters, and bricklayers to name only the more obvious.

Miscellaneous Occupations

This category, which ranks fifth in total employment, embraces a variety of jobs such as truck drivers, packaging and material handlers, and laborers, all of which should have modest increases by 1975. The only job which may experience a sharp decline is that of logger which has been consistently falling since 1960 primarily because of mechanization in the harvesting of forest products.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

The preceding sections of this study have dealt with the measurement of employment levels over time—industrial expansion. However, jobs added to the economy represent only part of the total job demand. The need to replace workers who die, retire, or leave the work force for other reasons is an equally important determinant of manpower requirements. In some jobs, worker requirements for replacement purposes are greater than those caused by expansion. Finally, it should be noted that in occupations where the total number of jobs is not expected to change and even in some where the number of jobs is declining, manpower requirements for replacements can be substantial.

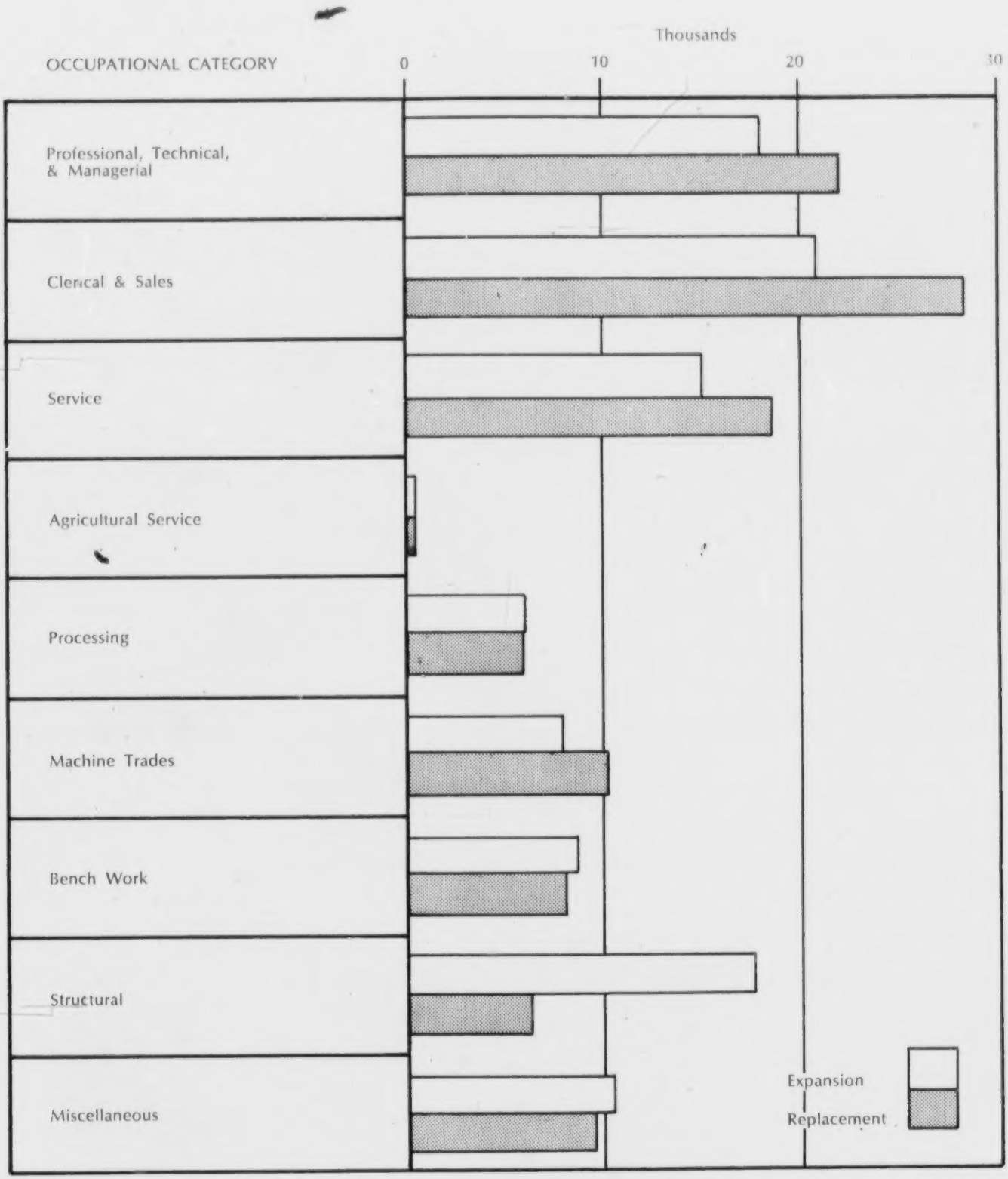
For the State as a whole, expansion and replacement needs are nearly on a one-to-one ratio. As indicated in Table 5 and Chart 2, expansion needs will be significant for most of the major occupational groups over the study period; however, four of the nine occupational categories will require more workers for replacement than for expansion. These are professional, technical, and managerial; clerical and sales; service; and machine trades occupations. Moreover, these occupational groups are among the largest in terms of total job demand.

TABLE 5. TOTAL JOB DEMAND AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA FOR THE PERIOD 1970-1975

Occupational Category	Demand for Expansion		Demand for Replacement		Total Demand	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,300	100.0	110,170	100.0	215,470	100.0
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	18,130	17.2	22,300	20.2	40,430	18.8
Clerical & Sales	20,890	19.8	28,530	26.0	49,420	22.9
Service	15,080	14.3	18,740	17.0	33,820	15.7
Agricultural Service	510	0.5	500	0.4	1,010	0.5
Processing	6,000	5.7	5,840	5.3	11,840	5.5
Machine Trades	7,900	7.5	10,220	9.3	18,120	8.4
Bench Work	8,760	8.3	8,040	7.3	16,800	7.8
Structural	17,440	16.6	6,210	5.6	23,650	11.0
Miscellaneous	10,590	10.1	9,790	8.9	20,380	9.4

Of the total job demand for the professional, technical, and managerial category, workers needed for replacement will be nearly one-fourth greater than the number required for expansion purposes. This is especially true for medical and health; education; and managerial, administrative, and technical workers. For the clerical and sales category, more than one-third more workers will be needed for replacement than for expansion. In the service category, replacement needs are expected to be about 24 percent greater than expansion needs while the corresponding difference for machine trades will approach 30 percent over the study period. A relatively large proportion of women are employed in the service occupations, and they typically experience higher labor turnover than men. Aside from the high proportion of women employed and the attendant turnover experience, the service group is characterized by relatively large numbers of low-skilled entry jobs. These are consequently among the lowest paid. These, too, contribute to high labor turnover. For more occupational detail on expansion and replacement needs, see Appendix Table 3.

CHART 2. EXPANSION AND REPLACEMENT DEMAND BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA FOR THE PERIOD 1970-1975



MANPOWER RESOURCES

The preceding sections of this study have dealt primarily with the forecasting of manpower requirements. For effective program planning and evaluation it also is important to consider another factor—manpower resources. Therefore, this section is devoted to an appraisal of the adequacy of supply in terms of occupational categories and selected subgroups in South Carolina.

There are a number of possible sources for workers entering an occupation, i.e., training programs, other occupations, immigrants, in-migration from other areas, Armed Forces, and as new or re-entrants to the work force. Conversely, workers may leave an occupation because of death, retirement, occupational transfer, emigration, out-migration to other areas, and withdrawal from the work force because of marriage, childbirth, and other reasons.

The job market is dynamic and becoming more so every year. Unfortunately, the techniques for measuring future labor supply are not as advanced as those for measuring future labor demand. Except for the limitations imposed through hiring requirements, workers are relatively free to make job choices and to move from one location to another. While this may be desirable for workers, it tends to make the measurement of labor supply especially difficult.

Despite the complexities, there are a number of ways to forecast manpower supply. The selection of a method, however, necessarily depends upon the availability of technical staff, the desired volume and precision of the estimates, and the time and resources available for the work. As was the case in the previous occupational study in South Carolina, the approach selected was simple, inexpensive, and fast.

The technique involves a comparison of the annual number of workers entering an occupation over a recent period with a projection of the number that will be required annually in a future period for both employment expansion and replacement. As such, these measures indicate whether the current rate of new worker input to an occupation should be expanded, contracted, or maintained at about the current level in order to meet future needs. Therefore, these measures do not take into account the total supply of workers.

An average of 43,000 workers will be needed each year between 1970 and 1975 in South Carolina to meet the projected required need for expansion and replacement. By comparison, some 49,000 workers were supplied annually during the period 1965-1970 for expansion and replacement.

TABLE 6. ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL NEW JOB ENTRANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIENCED FROM 1965-1970, AND PROJECTED REQUIRED FROM 1970-1975 BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

Occupational Category	Average Annual New Job Entrants		Ratio of Projected to Experienced Need
	Experienced 1965-1970	Projected 1970-1975	
Total	48,910	43,090	0.9
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	10,680	8,090	0.8
Clerical & Sales	11,030	9,880	0.9
Service	7,700	6,760	0.9
Agricultural Service	250	200	0.8
Processing	2,300	2,370	1.0
Machine Trades	5,530	3,620	0.6
Bench Work	3,090	3,360	1.1
Structural	3,680	4,730	1.3
Miscellaneous	4,660	4,080	0.9

Note: The sum of the subitems may not add to the total because of rounding.

To facilitate analysis, the ratio of the projected required new job entrants for the period 1970-1975 to the experienced need during the 1965-1970 period is presented in Table 6 for each of the occupational categories. More detail is shown in Appendix Table 4. Some occupations, based on the projections, will not require as many workers during the period 1970-1975 as were needed during the preceding five-year period. These are identified by ratios less than 1.0 or unity. Conversely, for some occupations, the projected need in the period 1970-1975 will be greater than that in the period 1965-1970. These are identified by ratios greater than 1.0 or unity. Finally, for some occupations, the projected required number of workers for the period 1970-1975 will approximate that of the 1965-1970 period, and these are identified by ratios of unity or near unity.

It should be borne in mind that the ratios of projected requirements to experienced supply are intended only to point out possible imbalances in certain occupations. In *no* case should these ratios be considered a mathematically precise indication of the change in demand for new workers.

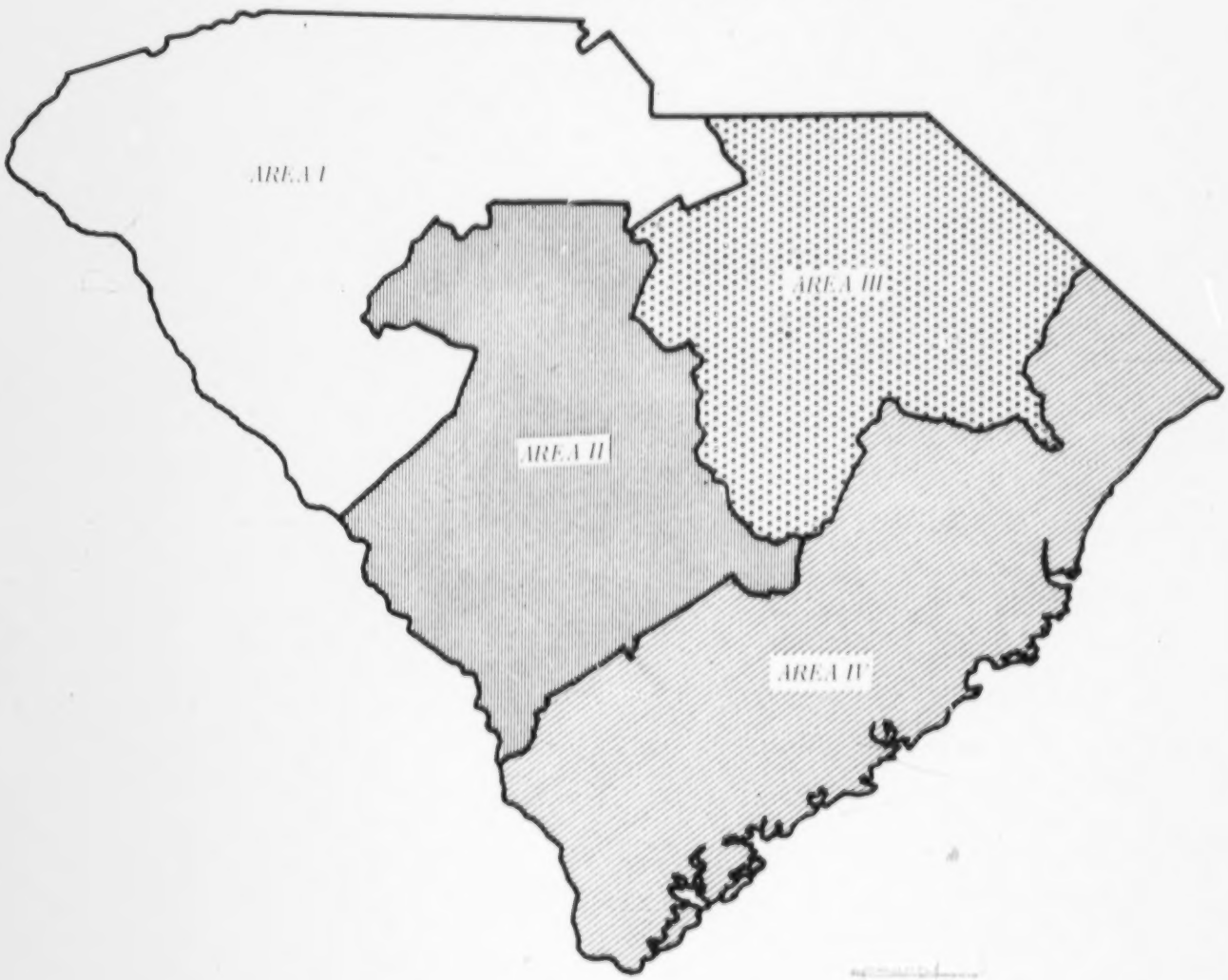
ECONOMIC AREA TRENDS

This section of the study is devoted to an analysis of industry and occupational employment for selected economic areas in South Carolina. In selecting the areas, the State was divided into four reasonably distinct economic regions which are homogeneous with respect to industry mix. Each area represents a consolidation of existing planning districts within the State. The districts, ten in number, were chosen for their internal homogeneity and are used as standards for planning purposes. The counties comprising each economic area and planning district are presented in the table below. Chart 3 shows a graphic presentation of the breakdown of economic areas within the State. Appendix tables 5-12 show detailed industry and occupational data for the economic areas.

TABLE 7. ECONOMIC AREAS AND PLANNING DISTRICTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Economic Area	Planning District	Counties
I	1	Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg
	2	Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Saluda
	3	Chester, Lancaster, York, Union
II	4	Fairfield, Lexington, Richland, Newberry
	5	Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Calhoun, Barnwell, Orangeburg
III	6	Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter
	7	Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro
IV	8	Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg
	9	Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester
	10	Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper

CHART 3. SOUTH CAROLINA ECONOMIC AREAS



Economic Area I

Economic Area I which encompasses planning districts one, two, and three, or the Piedmont section of South Carolina, represents the Area of greatest industrialization. It is the hub of the State's textile industry. Of the four areas, between 1970 and 1975, Area I will account for the greatest employment expansion. Aside from textiles, which is expected to remain relatively stable, most of the other major industries in the Area will increase substantially. Predominant gains will be concentrated in trade, services, construction, and government.

This area has the highest concentration of manufacturing in the State. The principal industry is textiles; consequently, it is reasonable that the bulk of employment is found among machine trade occupations which account for about 24 percent of all jobs and are expected to increase by 4,900 jobs by 1975. One important fact is that this category is declining in relative importance, from 27 percent of the total number of jobs in 1965 to about 24 percent by 1975. This is due basically to the textile industry's marginal growth which is related to changes in technology and the complexities of marketing problems particularly with respect to foreign competition. It would be inadvisable to infer that these anticipated changes are always indicative of trends; rather, it should be kept in mind that such changes often occur with oscillations in general business activity and do not necessarily reflect long-term patterns.

Clerical and sales jobs, as well as professional, technical, and managerial, should reflect substantial gains—an important growth since these categories account for about 32 percent of the total number in the Area. Consonant with Statewide trends, additional growth should also be realized in service occupations as the demand for personal, business, and health services increases over time.

Economic Area II

Planning districts four and five comprise Economic Area II. Geographically, this Area coincides roughly with the Sandhills section of the State and contains the seat of state government. The predominant industries are manufacturing, government, and trade. Of the three, manufacturing should show the most significant employment increase between 1970 and 1975; and this expansion, nearly 8,000, will be fairly well distributed throughout the division. Government should continue to reflect good growth with the state sector leading the advance.

By 1975, substantial gains in employment within all nine major occupational categories should be realized although relative to all jobs in Economic Area II the proportion in each group should remain nearly constant. As has been the case in the past, clerical and sales jobs will account for about 23 percent of the total. This is related primarily to the concentration of state and local government activities, as well as a large number of insurance company home offices within the Columbia Metro area. The second most dominant group is professional, technical, and managerial, comprising about 20 percent of all employment. Most of the demand for these jobs will arise from the expanding need for a variety of specialized medical and health skills. Finally, service occupations should show good growth as an indication of expanding needs for personal, business, food, and health services.

TABLE 8. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREAS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Industry	Economic Area I		Economic Area II		Economic Area III		Economic Area IV	
	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975
Total	363,500	407,200	180,400	206,700	110,100	125,200	152,300	171,300
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries	500	500	400	500	300	300	900	1,000
Mining	600	600	700	700	300	300	100	100
Contract Construction	17,000	22,400	9,900	13,100	5,100	6,600	9,200	12,000
Manufacturing	197,100	214,100	56,400	64,200	49,600	55,700	33,900	38,500
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	12,000	14,600	8,800	10,700	3,200	3,900	7,400	9,100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	53,700	59,200	33,100	36,800	19,400	21,400	30,100	33,400
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9,300	10,400	9,200	10,100	2,600	2,900	5,300	6,000
Services	31,500	37,800	20,700	24,100	12,200	14,800	17,600	20,500
Government	41,800	47,600	41,200	46,500	17,400	19,300	47,800	50,700

Economic Area III

Economic Area III which includes planning districts six and seven represents the least populous area in the State and the most economically underdeveloped. It is frequently referred to as the Pee Dee area. Like Area II, the major industries are manufacturing, trade, and government. Manufacturing jobs should increase by about 5,000 during the period 1970-1975. Most of this gain will be centered in the garment, chemicals, and electrical machinery industries. Of the other major industry divisions in the Area, services and trade will account for the greatest growth in terms of jobs.

Economic Area III is sparsely populated and most of the occupations are concentrated in processing, machine trades, and benchwork. It is significant that most of the jobs in these three categories—which account for about 31 percent of the total number of jobs—are semi-skilled or unskilled. By 1975, it is expected that these categories will not change in relative importance.

Clerical and sales, comprising nearly 19 percent of the total number, should continue to be the most dominant single category and will expand slightly over the next five years. Professional, technical, and managerial occupations, the third largest category, should show a moderate gain, especially in medical and health services.

Economic Area IV

Economic Area IV consists of planning districts eight, nine, and ten. This represents the Coastal section of the State. One of the most significant features that will figure prominently in the Area's future economic growth is its excellent harbors and beaches. At present, the military is an important influence providing jobs for nearly 16,000 civilians. The heaviest concentrations are in the naval shipyard and air force base in Charleston. Following government, the major industries are manufacturing and trade. The largest employment increase between 1970 and 1975 should be in manufacturing. In the Charleston SMSA alone (Charleston and Berkeley counties), manufacturing employment rose by more than 30 percent between 1965 and 1970. Other industries in Economic Area IV expected to show moderate to substantial growth over the study period are trade, construction, and services.

Two significant factors in defining the occupational structure for Economic Area IV are (1) the presence of several large military installations—such as Charleston Naval Shipyard, Myrtle Beach AFB, Charleston AFB, and the Beaufort Marine Corps complex—which employ substantial numbers of workers, and (2) various beach resort areas, such as Myrtle Beach, which account for a variety of service jobs.

The largest category of employment is clerical and sales which accounts for about 23 percent of all jobs and which should have a modest gain by 1975. Professional, technical, and managerial occupations embrace a large number of administrative workers who are employed by various federal and military offices as well as the different components of the Charleston medical complex—including the Medical University of South Carolina, Veterans Administration Hospital, and several other hospitals and clinics—that require numerous and varied medical and health service workers. As these medical facilities grow with the implementation of new state and federal programs, additional workers will be required; consequently, this category should experience modest to substantial gains. Additionally, continuing growth in the private sector of the Area's economy should result in further job gains.

Generally, the ratio of total jobs within each category to the total number in the area should remain fairly constant through 1975. The most important categories in job numbers will continue to be clerical and sales; professional, technical, and managerial; and service occupations.

TABLE 9. PROJECTED OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FOUR ECONOMIC AREAS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1975

Occupational Category	Economic Area			
	I	II	III	IV
Total	405,800	205,000	124,200	170,250
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	61,000	41,300	21,950	34,400
Clerical & Sales	71,100	47,800	23,650	39,750
Service	42,900	29,150	15,300	27,700
Agricultural Service	1,350	1,100	500	1,250
Processing	23,950	8,400	9,300	4,600
Machine Trades	96,350	22,750	16,200	13,350
Bench Work	34,150	12,400	12,500	8,700
Structural	32,650	20,500	10,300	19,900
Miscellaneous	42,400	21,650	14,350	20,600

METHODOLOGY

The methodology is divided into six sections. The first section defines the industry-occupation matrix. The following section addresses itself to the techniques employed in forecasting industry employment while the remaining sections are devoted to the occupational survey, occupational classification system, occupational projections, and replacement needs.

Industry - Occupation Matrix

The industry-occupation matrix excludes proprietors and workers in private households as well as agricultural, self-employed, and unpaid family workers. At present, detailed data for these classes of workers are not available. Moreover, they cannot be obtained from a central source as can data for other classes of workers.

The occupational projections presented in this study were developed by using the industry-occupation matrix approach. The matrix represents a detailed distribution of the occupational patterns for every major industry in the nonfarm wage and salary sector of the State's economy. The occupational patterns represent the relative proportion of each occupation to the total employment in each industry.

Before proceeding further, a number of basic premises should be considered:

1. The occupational composition of individual industries is distinctive. For example, the garment industry is comprised largely of sewing machine operators while employment in the construction industry consists mainly of craft workers such as carpenters and bricklayers.
2. The differences in the occupational composition between similar establishments in the same industry tend to be minimal. To illustrate, in department stores classified in the same industry and size group, the relative proportion of salespersons or clerks, managers, and other classes of workers to the total number employed will be about the same.
3. The proportional distribution of the occupations comprising a given industry tend to change very slowly over time. In the construction industry, the relative proportion of carpenters to total employment in the industry would not change significantly in the short run or over a period of about five years.
4. The employment level for a given industry is the primary determinant of the occupational levels within that industry.

There are other factors to be considered in determining occupational patterns within a given industry as well as differences between the patterns of one industry and those of another. Some examples are goods produced, services performed, size of plant, volume of production, age of equipment, worker skills, wage rates, and labor supply to mention only the more obvious.

When establishments employ a certain number of workers in a given occupation, an occupational pattern evolves. The distribution of employment among the various occupational patterns, for all practical purposes, represents a management decision regarding the most efficient combination of occupational skills required to accomplish the establishment's objectives. If we accept the four basic premises outlined earlier, one can conclude (1) that the manpower requirements for a given industry reflect the composite staffing or occupational patterns of establishments within that industry, and (2) that once the occupational patterns are determined for each industry, given the industry employment level, occupational employment levels for that industry can be estimated.

Industry Projections

Since industry employment represents an integral part of the matrix approach in determining occupational employment levels, careful consideration was given to the selection of the projection technique. A number of limiting factors were considered. Principally, these included availability of technical staff, volume and precision of the projections, and computer capability and availability.

Four least-squares regression models were chosen as an efficient method of arriving at first approximations of industry employment. However, regression analysis has the obvious limitation of being based on past trends. Therefore, the first approximations were carefully analyzed and frequently refined by labor analysts familiar with the State's economy, industry trends, previous forecasts, new and pending legislation, and population developments. Finally, the estimates were reviewed by representatives of industry organizations, other government agencies, and representatives of private industry for reasonableness and consistency.

The historical data used for making projections were annual average employment for each industry from 1958 to 1970. Varying base periods were selected for the estimating equations.

The regression models used were as follows:

Model I — The relationship between State employment and time.

Model II — The relationship between the common logarithm of State employment and time.

Model III — The relationship between the ratio of State employment to national employment and time.

Model IV — The relationship between the common logarithm of State employment and the common logarithm of national employment.

In Model I, State employment represented the dependent variable and time the independent variable. The method assumes a straight-line trend over time. This particular model, based on past experience, is fairly reliable because many industries in South Carolina have demonstrated a simple arithmetic progression or straight-line trend over time. Model II was most useful for those industries that fit a geometric or curvilinear progression over time. In this model the logarithm of State employment was the dependent variable and time the independent variable. The assumption associated with Model III was that the ratio of State to national employment in an industry (dependent variable) can be compared to time (independent variable) and a trend in relationship determined. By extrapolating this relationship, a projected ratio was developed for each industry and then applied to the comparable national industry projection to yield a forecast for the state industry. This model placed a great deal of reliance on the national employment projections prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). In Model IV, the logarithm of State employment represented the dependent variable and the logarithm of national employment the independent variable. For South Carolina, this model did not produce many estimates thought to be reliable.

Each of the regression models is expressed mathematically as follows:

S_e = State employment (annual averages)

N_e = national employment (annual averages)

a = constant; intercept; the value of the dependent variable when the independent variable is zero

b = constant (slope of the regression line)

t = time

Model I $S_e = a + b(t)$

Model II $\text{Log } S_e = a + b(t)$

Model III $S_e/N_e = a + b(t)$

Model IV $\text{Log } S_e = a + b(\log N_e)$

Occupational Survey

The occupational survey in connection with this study had two important goals: first, to secure as much information as possible on the number and kinds of jobs by industry; second, to improve and expand the matrix-oriented methodology for developing occupational employment statistics.

Aside from the limited information derived from the decennial census enumerations, very little is known about the detailed occupational composition of industries. Therefore, it was not feasible to design an optimum-size sample that would provide reliable information on the occupational patterns of industries in South Carolina. As data collection on the scale of a Statewide occupational survey is a comparatively expensive undertaking, it is considered essential to determine the minimum sample size that will yield accurate estimates of occupational employment by industry. To do this, it was determined that the initial survey should cover every firm in the nonfarm wage and salary sector of the economy. This would provide the basic information needed to test the assumptions associated with the industry-occupation matrix and produce sufficient information for the selection of optimum samples for future surveys to update the matrix.

Prior to and during the survey, field visits were made for the purpose of developing structured questionnaires (prelisted and coded job titles). In addition, a great deal of information on staffing patterns for selected industries was secured through the Occupational Analysis Field Center associated with the United States Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. Although it was desirable, time did not permit the preparation of structured questionnaires for all establishments. Structured questionnaires were prepared for textile mills, hospitals, local government, and offices of practicing physicians and dentists. The remaining majority of the questionnaires were unstructured.

The mailing of questionnaires was staged by industry in blocks of two to three thousand at a time. This allowed for the coding of job titles for a given industry to be concentrated over a shorter period of time. Job codes were based on all nine digits of the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)*, 1965 edition. No field tests were made for response analysis because of time and resource restrictions. However, it is reasonable to assume that by concentrating on one industry at a time, the job coding was accomplished more accurately and efficiently. There is no doubt that this technique had the added advantage of simplifying the coordination and control of data from the survey.

While the major data collection effort was by mail with telephone follow-ups, all establishments with 250 or more employees were selected for personal visits. Some 500 establishments were contacted by this method, and they accounted for approximately 45 percent of all nonfarm wage and salary jobs. Mailed questionnaires were used for all other establishments. The questionnaires were designed to collect information on unique payroll job titles, the number employed in each job, and job vacancies. Employment and vacancies when combined represent total job demand.

Most of the mailed questionnaires were returned within three weeks. Follow-up for nonresponse was by telephone for in-State firms and by mail for those out-of-State. There were two important advantages in using telephones for follow-up. First, it was possible for the analyst to collect all of the data by phone from establishments employing fewer than 100 workers. Second, it allowed the analyst to evaluate all of the data immediately. Where this was not convenient and or desirable, the respondent was requested to return the questionnaires at the earliest convenience. Every nonrespondent was contacted three times.

Nearly 24,000 establishments were included in the survey. More than 12,000 responded, representing two-thirds of all nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina. Initially, it was estimated that a minimum of six months would be required for the data collection which began in May, 1970. It was ended after six and one-half months.

Occupational Classification System

The occupations presented in this survey were classified according to the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*, 1965 edition. The *DOT* defines approximately 14,000 unique occupations. Each title is identified by a nine-digit numerical code. The first three digits of the code indicate the type of work done, the second group of three digits reflects the skill level, and the last three digits indicate the specific title of the occupation. To illustrate, the title Automobile Mechanic has a *DOT* code of 620.281014. Within the first set of three digits, the first digit (6) defines the major category of machine trades. The second digit (2) represents the division of mechanics and machinery repairmen and the third digit (0) indicates motorized vehicle and equipment repairmen. The second set of three digits (281) represents the skill level of the occupation in relation to data, people, and things (equipment). The first digit (2) signifies that the occupation requires a substantial ability to analyze data, the second digit (8) means that dealing with people is not necessary, and the third digit (1) shows that the highest ability for precision work with equipment is necessary. Since these same first six digits describe 25 occupations from air conditioning mechanic to tune-up man, it is necessary to differentiate by the last three digits in order to determine a specific title for the occupation.

The primary advantage of the *DOT* classification system is that it serves to standardize terminology used in classifying occupations. This system also reflects some measure of the skill level of the job. The *DOT* is used extensively by the U. S. Department of Labor and affiliated agencies as well as private industry.

The most significant disadvantage of the *DOT* is its volume. All occupations are defined narrowly. Occupations which for most purposes could be considered a single job are often broken down into several occupations. This is true not only of sophisticated occupations such as medical specialties but also for occupations which demand little or no skill or training. Therefore, it is difficult to use this classification system for the purpose of developing data for planning and evaluating manpower training programs.

Occupational Projections

While there are a number of ways to estimate future manpower requirements by occupation, the technique selected to develop the occupational projections presented in this study relied on a detailed industry-occupation matrix for South Carolina. The matrix already has been defined as a table showing the occupational composition or patterns of individual industries. For each industry, ratios were developed reflecting the relative proportion of the industry employment represented by each occupation.

As the information from the occupational survey was collected, each job was assigned a nine-digit nu-

merical code according to the *DOT*. The use of these numerical codes served two basic purposes. First, the various titles used by employers for an occupation were eliminated and a single standard title assigned. Second, the numerical code facilitated computer processing.

The two basic determinants of occupational requirements are the employment levels of each industry and the unique occupational patterns (ratios) within each industry. Outlined below are the steps involved in deriving the occupational patterns.

(a) The sample employment in each industry was inflated to the universe in such a manner as to minimize bias due to differences in response between industries and employing units of various sizes within each industry. The procedure involved dividing the universe employment for each industry into four size classes—class one, employing units of less than 20; class two, employing units of 20-49; class three, employing units of 50-99; and class four, employing units of 100 or more.

(b) The universe employment for each size class in each industry was divided by the corresponding sample employment to yield inflation factors.

(c) The inflation factors from step (b) were applied to the occupational data in each size class.

(d) Finally, the size-class data were aggregated for each occupation in each industry and these aggregates divided by the total employment in each industry to determine the occupational pattern or relative proportion of employment in each job to the total employment in each industry.

The occupational patterns developed by the foregoing steps subsequently are utilized to decompose a set of industry employment projections into separate projections of employment by occupation for each industry. These separate projections of employment by occupation for each industry are summed, occupation-by-occupation, across all industries to obtain projected totals for each occupation. The entire procedure can be expressed mathematically as follows:

$E_{oi} = E_i \times r$

$E_o = \Sigma E_{oi}$

E_o = employment ' an occupation

E_{oi} = employment in an occupation in an industry

E_i = employment level in each industry

r = ratio of employment in an occupation in an industry to total industry employment.

Replacement Needs

As has been indicated, projected occupational employment levels are important determinants of future labor requirements. The number of workers needed for expansion or to satisfy the expected growth in an occupation can be projected as the difference between the level of employment in a given occupation in the base and terminal years. Workers needed for expansion are only part of the story. The projection of replacement needs by occupation or the number needed to replace existing workers who withdraw from the work force because of death or retirement is much more difficult. Total labor requirements for the future then are represented by the sum of workers needed for both expansion and replacement.

While there are alternative methods for estimating replacement needs, as presented in the BLS guidebook *Tomorrow's Manpower Needs*, each method has some limiting factors. The chosen method for this study relies upon national age-specific separation rates by sex and the 1960 census distribution of the State's labor force by occupation, age, and sex. Distinction between the sexes is necessary because of the generally higher work force withdrawal rates of women. The national age-specific separation rates for males and females, based on tables of working life, were used to calculate the annual separation rates for each occupation in South Carolina. Working life tables have been developed on an actuarial basis by sex, and these data are used to measure the effect of death and retirements (separately) on the work force at different age levels.

Since the population in South Carolina is heavily weighted by young people, it follows that the age distribution by occupation will not be the same as that for the Nation. Under these circumstances, it was desirable to determine separation rates by occupation for South Carolina. Therefore, employment by occupation was arranged according to age groups and sex based on the 1960 census. These data were then multiplied by national age-specific separation rates to determine the corresponding annual separation rates for the State. These rates, thus determined, made it possible to estimate the total number of separations or work force withdrawals over the study period by

multiplication of the rates by the projected occupational employment in the State.

The technique for calculating separation rates for South Carolina is expressed mathematically and illustrated for carpenters as follows:

$$SR = \frac{\Sigma(E_{ag} \times ASR)}{\Sigma E_o} \quad \text{where}$$

SR = separation rate

E_{ag} = employment in a South Carolina occupation age group

ASR = annual separation rate for age group, and

E_o = total employment for that occupation.

ESTIMATED ONE-YEAR SEPARATIONS FOR CARPENTERS—SOUTH CAROLINA

Age Groups	Employed Males[1]	Annual Separation Rate[2]	Number of Separations
14-19	399	.00128	1
20-24	860	.00181	2
25-29	1,079	.00171	2
30-34	1,260	.00227	3
35-44	3,406	.00491	17
45-54	3,388	.01504	51
55-59	1,047	.03232	34
60-64	707	.09625	68
65+	480	.13464	65
Total	12,626		243

$$SR = \frac{243}{12,626} = 1.92$$

[1] Table # 123—*S. C. Detailed Characteristics of Population (1960)*

[2] *Tomorrow's Manpower Needs*, Vol. 1, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 1606

APPENDIX

DEFINITIONS OF OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

1. *Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations*—This category includes occupations concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields of human endeavor as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, business relations, and administrative, managerial, and technical work. Most of these occupations require substantial education at the university, junior college, or technical institute level.

2. *Clerical and Sales Occupations*—Included are occupations concerned with preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records; collecting accounts; and distributing information. The sales category includes jobs which influence customers in favor of a commodity or service. Also included are occupations closely identified with sales transactions but not involving actual participation.

3. *Service Occupations*—This category includes occupations concerned with performing tasks in and around private households; serving individuals in institutions and in commercial and other establishments; and protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents, and acts of war.

4. *Agricultural Service Occupations*—The occupations included in this category are those primarily concerned with providing services in support of agricultural, forestry, and fishery activities.

5. *Processing Occupations*—The processing category includes occupations concerned with refining, mixing, compounding, chemically treating, heat treating, or similarly working materials and products. Knowledge of a process and adherence to formulas or other specifications are required. Vats, stills, ovens, furnaces, mixing machines, crushers, grinders, and related equipment or machines are usually involved.

6. *Machine Trades Occupations*—This category includes occupations related to feeding, tending, operating, controlling, and setting up machines to cut, bore, mill, abrade, print, and similarly work such materials as metal, paper, wood, and stone. Throughout this category, the overall relationship of the worker to the machine is of prime importance. At the more complex levels, the important aspects of the work include understanding machine functions, reading blueprints, making mathematical computations, and exercising judgment to attain conformity to specifications. Coordination of the eyes and hands is the most significant factor at the lower levels. Disassembly, repair, reassembly, installation, and maintenance of machines and mechanical equipment, and weaving, knitting, spinning, and similarly working textiles are included in this category.

7. *Bench Work Occupations*—Included are occupations concerned with the use of body members, handtools, and bench machines to fit, grind, carve, mold, paint, sew, assemble, inspect, repair, and similarly work relatively small objects and materials, such as at a set position in a mill, plant, or shop, at a bench, worktable, or conveyor. At the more complex levels, workers frequently read blueprints, follow patterns, use a variety of handtools, and assume responsibility for meeting standards. Workers at the less complex levels are required to follow standardized procedures.

8. *Structural Work Occupations*—This category includes occupations involved with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, repairing, and similarly working structures or structural parts, such as bridges, buildings, roads, motor vehicles, cables, airplane engines, girders, plates, and frames. The work generally occurs outside a factory or shop environment, except for factory production line occupations. Tools used are hand or portable powered, and such materials as wood, metal, concrete, glass, and clay are involved. Workers are frequently required to have a knowledge of the materials with which they work, e.g., stresses, strains, durability, and resistance to weather.

9. *Miscellaneous Occupations*—This category includes occupations concerned with transportation services; packaging and warehousing; utilities; amusement, recreation, and motion picture services; mining and logging; and graphic arts.

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APPENDIX TABLE 1. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Industry		Annual Average Employment			Net Change	
SIC	Name	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
	TOTAL	685,000	836,000	943,200	151,000	107,200
07–09	Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries	2,100	2,500	2,800	400	300
07	Agricultural Services	1,300	1,600	1,800	300	200
08	Forestry	700	800	900	100	100
10–14	Mining	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
14	Mining & Quarrying—Nonmetallic Minerals	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
15–17	Contract Construction	43,000	49,500	64,500	6,500	15,000
15	Building Construction	18,000	16,800	22,500	−1,200	5,700
16	Heavy Construction Contractors	8,600	11,700	14,000	3,100	2,300
161	Highway & Street Construction	4,300	5,500	6,500	1,200	1,000
162	Heavy Construction	4,300	6,200	7,500	1,900	1,400
17	Special Trade Contractors	16,400	20,900	28,000	4,500	7,100
171	Plumbing, Heating, & Air Conditioning	4,700	6,200	8,400	1,500	2,200
172	Painting	1,000	1,200	1,600	200	400
173	Electrical	3,100	4,100	5,500	1,000	1,400
174	Masonry, Stonework, & Plastering	3,000	3,800	5,000	800	1,200
176,9	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	4,000	4,700	6,300	700	1,600
19–39	Manufacturing	292,000	339,100	374,500	47,100	35,400
20	Food & Kindred Products	12,100	14,500	15,100	2,400	600
201	Meat Products	3,300	2,800	2,900	−500	100
2011,3	Meat Packing	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	100
2015	Poultry Dressing	1,700	1,200	1,200	−500	0
202	Dairy Products	2,300	2,400	2,400	100	0
204	Grain Mill Products	600	600	600	0	0
205	Bakery Products	2,000	2,300	2,200	300	−100
208	Beverages	2,600	2,700	2,700	100	0
22	Textile Mill Products	139,900	148,800	149,000	8,900	200
221	Broadwoven Cotton	73,800	67,600	64,000	−6,200	−3,600
222	Broadwoven Synthetics	22,900	25,900	25,000	3,000	−900
223	Broadwoven Wool	2,900	4,000	3,500	1,100	−500
224	Narrow Fabrics	1,800	2,900	3,200	1,100	300
225	Knitting Mills	6,000	10,400	12,200	4,400	1,800
2251,2	Knit Hosiery	1,900	3,600	4,500	1,700	900
2253,4	Knit Apparel	3,200	4,100	4,300	900	200
2256	Knit Fabric	900	2,700	3,400	1,800	700
226	Dying & Finishing	18,200	20,400	21,200	2,200	800
2261	Finishing, Cotton	17,600	16,600	16,700	−1,000	100
2262	Finishing, Synthetic	500	3,300	4,000	2,800	700
227	Floor Covering	3,000	5,200	6,300	2,200	1,100
2271	Carpets & Rugs, Woven	1,700	1,400	1,700	−300	300
2272	Carpets & Rugs, Tufted	1,300	3,800	4,600	2,500	800
228	Yarn Mills	7,100	7,700	8,300	600	600
2281	Yarn Spinning	3,600	4,400	4,700	800	300
2282	Yarn Throwing, Twisting, & Winding	400	1,000	1,100	600	100
23	Apparel & Other Finished Products	41,000	43,400	49,000	2,400	5,600
232	Men's & Boys' Apparel	11,200	10,900	11,500	−300	600
2321	Men's & Boys' Shirts & Nightwear	8,600	8,000	8,300	−600	300
2322	Men's & Boys' Underwear	1,700	1,600	1,700	−100	100
233	Women's & Misses' Outerwear	16,100	15,600	17,500	−500	1,900
2331	Women's Blouses	5,300	4,500	5,000	−800	500
2335	Dresses	7,100	6,700	7,500	−400	800
2339	Women's Outerwear, NEC	3,000	3,700	4,200	700	500
234	Women's Underwear & Nightwear	2,000	2,500	3,000	500	500
236	Girls', Children's & Infants' Outerwear	7,100	7,200	8,600	100	1,400
238	Miscellaneous Apparel & Accessories	1,200	2,100	2,600	900	500
239	Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	3,900	4,800	5,900	900	1,100
2391	Curtains—Draperies	1,100	600	800	−500	200
2392	House Furnishings, NEC	2,100	2,700	3,300	600	600
24	Lumber & Wood Products	15,700	14,100	13,500	−1,600	−600
241	Logging	3,500	2,800	2,400	−700	−400
242	Sawmills & Planing Mills	6,200	5,700	4,800	−500	−900
2421	Sawmills & Planing Mills, General	5,500	5,200	4,400	−300	−800
2426	Hardwood Dimension & Flooring	700	500	400	−200	−100
243	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, & Prefabricated Structural Wood	4,500	4,000	4,600	−500	600
2431	Millwork	800	800	900	0	100
2432	Veneer & Plywood	3,700	3,200	3,700	−500	500
244	Wooden Containers	700	700	800	0	100
249	Miscellaneous Wood Products	800	900	900	100	0
25	Furniture & Fixtures	4,100	4,400	5,200	300	800
251	Household Furniture	3,600	3,800	4,400	200	600

APPENDIX TABLE 1. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Industry		Annual Average Employment			Net Change	
SIC	Name	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
2511	House Furniture, Wood	2,900	2,500	2,900	−400	400
2512	House Furniture, Upholstered	400	1,100	1,300	700	200
26	Paper & Allied Products	9,800	12,000	14,200	2,200	2,200
261–3	Pulp, Paper, & Paperboard Mills	4,600	5,200	5,800	600	600
265	Paperboard Containers and Boxes	3,800	5,000	5,800	1,200	800
2653	Corrugated & Solid File Boxes	800	1,200	1,400	400	200
27	Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	3,800	4,900	5,700	1,100	800
271–4	Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, & Miscellaneous Publishing	2,700	3,300	3,700	600	400
275	Commercial Printing & Engraving	1,000	1,400	1,700	400	300
28	Chemicals & Allied Products	18,200	25,900	32,000	7,700	6,100
281	Industrial Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	6,400	6,700	6,300	300	−400
2818	Organic Chemicals	300	1,000	900	700	−100
282	Plastics, Resins, & Synthetic Rubber	8,900	15,800	22,200	6,900	6,400
2823,4	Cellulosic Man-Made & Noncellulosic Organic Fibers	8,400	14,400	19,600	6,000	5,200
284	Soap, Cleaners, & Toilet Goods	600	800	800	200	0
287	Agricultural Chemicals	1,300	1,200	1,200	−100	0
30	Rubber & Plastic Products	1,900	3,600	4,600	1,700	1,000
306	Fabricated Rubber Products	300	700	800	400	100
307	Miscellaneous Plastic Products	1,500	2,200	2,800	700	600
32	Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9,200	11,000	15,000	1,800	4,000
325	Structural Clay	1,400	1,300	1,700	−100	400
327	Concrete, Gypsum & Plaster Products	1,900	2,200	3,100	300	900
3271	Concrete Block & Brick	500	800	1,100	300	300
3272	Concrete Products, NEC	600	700	1,000	100	300
3273	Ready-Mix Concrete	800	700	1,000	−100	300
328	Stone & Stone Products	100	100	200	0	100
329	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products	1,100	1,400	1,800	300	400
33	Primary Metal Industries	900	2,600	3,700	1,700	1,100
331	Blast Furnace, Rolling & Finishing Mills	400	1,400	2,100	1,000	700
34	Fabricated Metal Products	5,100	7,500	10,600	2,400	3,100
343	Heating & Plumbing Fixtures	300	400	500	100	100
344	Fabricated Structural Metal Products	2,900	4,600	6,900	1,700	2,300
3441	Fabricated Structural Steel	1,800	3,000	4,600	1,200	1,600
3442,4	Metal Doors, Sash, & Sheet Metal	900	900	1,300	0	400
3446	Architectural & Ornamental Metal	100	300	400	200	100
347	Coating & Plating	100	200	200	100	0
348	Miscellaneous Fabricated Wire Products	300	400	500	100	100
349	Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Products	100	200	200	100	0
35	Nonelectrical Machinery	10,300	15,400	20,200	5,100	4,800
353	Construction & Related Machinery	200	700	1,000	500	300
355	Special Industry Machinery	6,800	6,400	6,500	−400	100
356	General Industry Machinery	600	1,800	2,600	1,200	800
357	Office, Computing, & Accounting Machines	200	500	800	300	300
358	Service Industry Machines	200	400	600	200	200
359	Miscellaneous Machinery	200	500	800	300	300
36	Electrical Machinery	9,600	13,500	16,000	3,900	2,500
362	Electrical Industrial Apparatus	1,100	1,900	2,300	800	400
363	Household Appliances	1,300	2,300	2,800	1,000	500
364	Light & Wiring Equipment	500	800	1,000	300	200
367	Electronic Components & Accessories	5,000	5,800	6,800	800	1,000
369	Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment	700	1,200	1,500	500	300
37	Transportation Equipment	2,400	8,200	9,200	5,800	1,000
371	Motor Vehicles & Equipment	200	900	1,000	700	100
373	Ship & Boat Building & Repair	600	900	1,200	300	300
379	Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment	1,000	1,500	1,900	500	400
38	Instruments & Related Products	2,800	3,200	4,000	400	800
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3,400	4,300	6,000	900	1,700
394	Toys, Amusement, Sporting, & Athletic Goods	1,200	1,600	2,200	400	600
396	Costume Jewelry, Novelties, & Miscellaneous Notions	1,000	1,200	1,700	200	500
399	Miscellaneous Manufacturing, NEC	800	1,000	1,400	200	400
40–49	Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	28,100	37,100	44,000	9,000	6,900
40	Railroad Transportation	4,500	4,000	3,600	−500	−400
41	Local & Suburban Transportation	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0
42	Trucking & Warehousing	7,800	10,000	12,500	2,200	2,500
421	Trucking	6,700	8,900	11,100	2,200	2,200

APPENDIX TABLE 1. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Industry		Annual Average Employment			Net Change	
SIC	Name	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
422,3	Public Warehousing & Trucking Terminal Facilities	1,100	1,100	1,400	0	300
44	Water Transportation	1,200	1,900	2,500	700	600
45	Transportation by Air	500	800	900	300	100
451,2	Certificated & Noncertificated Air Transportation	200	400	400	200	0
458	Air Transportation Services	300	400	500	100	100
47	Transportation Services	200	400	500	200	100
48	Communication	7,500	10,300	13,000	2,800	2,700
481	Telephone Communication	5,800	8,300	10,400	2,500	2,100
482,9	Telegraph Communication & Communication Services, NEC	200	200	300	0	100
483	Radio & Television Broadcasting	1,500	1,800	2,300	300	500
49	Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	5,000	8,300	9,600	3,300	1,300
491	Electric Companies & Systems	2,400	5,300	6,200	2,900	900
492	Gas Companies & Systems	400	500	500	100	0
493,5	Combination Companies & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,500	2,900	300	400
50–59	Wholesale & Retail Trade	115,400	142,100	157,400	26,700	15,300
50	Wholesale Trade	24,600	29,600	34,100	5,000	4,500
501	Automobiles & Equipment	2,000	2,500	3,300	500	800
502	Drugs & Chemicals	1,400	1,800	2,300	400	500
503	Piece Goods, Notions & Apparel	700	800	1,100	100	300
504	Groceries & Related Products	5,200	4,900	5,000	−300	100
505	Farm Products	700	700	700	0	0
506	Electrical Goods	1,400	1,800	2,300	400	500
507	Hardware, Plumbing & Heating Equipment	1,300	1,600	2,100	300	500
508	Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	3,500	5,200	6,300	1,700	1,100
509	Miscellaneous Wholesalers	8,400	10,200	11,100	1,800	900
52	Retail Building Materials & Farm Equipment Dealers	6,700	6,800	7,400	100	600
521–4	Building Materials	4,600	4,400	4,800	−200	400
525	Hardware & Farm Equipment	2,100	2,400	2,600	300	200
53	Retail Trade General Merchandise	18,700	22,600	25,500	3,900	2,900
531	Department Stores	7,800	9,800	11,500	2,000	1,700
532	Mail Order Houses	400	500	600	100	100
533	Variety Stores	5,200	5,800	6,000	600	200
534	Merchandising Machine Operators	1,400	1,700	1,900	300	200
535	Direct Selling	500	600	700	100	100
539	Miscellaneous General Merchandise	3,500	4,200	4,800	700	600
54	Retail Food Stores	15,000	19,300	21,500	4,300	2,200
541	Grocery Stores	14,400	18,400	20,600	4,000	2,200
542–9	Food Stores, NEC	600	900	900	300	0
55	Retail Automotive Dealers & Gas Stations	16,300	18,800	19,400	2,500	600
551,2	New and Used Automobiles	10,300	10,900	11,200	600	300
553	Automobile Accessories	1,900	2,500	2,600	600	100
554	Service Stations	3,400	4,500	4,600	1,100	100
559	Boat, Trailer, & Aircraft Dealers	800	1,000	1,000	200	0
56	Retail Apparel & Accessory Stores	5,200	6,200	6,600	1,000	400
561	Men's & Boys' Furnishings	900	1,000	1,100	100	100
562,3	Women's Clothing & Accessories	2,600	2,900	3,000	300	100
565	Family Clothing Stores	800	1,000	1,100	200	100
566	Shoes	900	1,200	1,300	400	100
57	Retail Home Furnishings Stores	5,500	5,900	6,100	400	200
571	Furniture & Home Furnishings	4,000	4,100	4,200	100	100
572,3	Household Appliances	1,500	1,800	1,900	300	100
58	Eating & Drinking Places	12,500	19,400	22,000	6,900	2,600
59	Miscellaneous Retail Stores	10,800	13,500	14,800	2,700	1,300
591	Drug Stores	4,600	5,500	6,100	900	600
594	Books & Stationery	800	1,500	1,700	700	200
596	Farm & Garden	1,100	1,600	1,700	500	100
598	Fuel & Ice	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	100
60–67	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	23,800	29,500	32,600	5,700	3,100
60	Banking	5,200	7,700	8,900	2,500	1,200
61	Credit Agencies Except Banks	4,500	5,200	6,000	700	800
612	Savings & Loan	1,000	1,200	1,400	200	200
614	Personal Credit Institutions	3,100	3,300	3,800	200	500
62	Security & Commodity Brokers, & Services	300	600	600	300	0
63	Insurance Carriers	7,900	9,400	9,900	1,500	500
631	Life Insurance	5,500	6,200	6,500	700	300
632	Accident & Health Insurance	600	1,200	1,300	600	100
633	Fire, Marine, & Casualty Insurance	1,700	1,900	2,000	200	100

APPENDIX TABLE 1. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Industry			Annual Average Employment			Net Change	
SIC		Name	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
64		Insurance Agents, Brokers, & Service	2,100	2,400	2,500	300	100
65		Real Estate	2,500	3,200	3,600	700	400
66		Combined Real Estate, Insurance, Etc.	1,200	900	1,000	−300	100
70–89		Services	67,700	85,500	101,500	17,800	16,000
70		Hotels & Other Lodging Places	5,300	7,400	9,500	2,100	2,100
72		Personal Services	12,100	12,000	13,000	−100	1,000
721		Dry Cleaning & Laundry	9,300	8,700	9,400	−600	700
722		Photographic Studios	300	300	300	0	0
723		Beauty Shops	1,000	1,400	1,500	400	100
724		Barber Shops	300	300	300	0	0
726		Funeral Service & Crematories	900	1,000	1,100	100	100
73		Miscellaneous Business Services	5,100	9,700	14,000	4,600	4,300
731		Advertising	400	400	600	0	200
732		Consumer Credit Reporting Agency	300	600	900	300	300
734		Service to Dwellings	1,100	2,600	3,700	1,500	1,100
736		Private Employment Agencies	300	500	700	200	200
733,9		Business Services, NEC	3,100	5,600	8,100	2,500	2,500
75		Automobile Services & Repairs	2,700	4,000	4,600	1,300	600
751		Automobile Rentals	400	700	800	300	100
753		Automobile Repairs	1,700	2,400	2,800	700	400
752,4		Automobile Services, NEC	600	900	1,000	300	100
76		Miscellaneous Repair Services	1,100	1,700	1,900	600	200
762		Electrical Repair Shops	200	300	300	100	0
764,9		Repair Services, NEC	900	1,400	1,600	500	200
78		Motion Pictures	1,000	1,500	1,800	500	300
79		Amusement & Recreation	1,900	2,800	3,300	900	500
80		Medical & Health Services	12,000	18,000	22,500	6,000	4,500
801		Physicians & Surgeons	2,300	3,500	4,300	1,200	800
802		Dentists & Dental Surgeons	300	500	600	200	100
806		Hospitals	6,300	9,400	11,700	3,100	2,300
809		Medical Service, NEC	3,000	4,700	5,800	1,700	1,100
81		Legal Services	1,200	1,600	2,000	400	400
82		Educational Services	5,100	7,500	8,000	2,400	500
821		Elementary & Secondary Schools	2,500	5,100	5,400	2,600	300
822		Colleges, Universities & Professional Schools	700	600	600	−100	0
86		Nonprofit Membership Organizations	16,400	13,900	14,500	−2,500	600
866		Religious Organizations	12,000	10,200	10,600	−1,800	400
89		Miscellaneous Services	3,700	5,400	6,400	1,700	1,000
891		Engineering & Architectural Services	2,600	3,900	4,500	1,300	600
893		Accounting, Auditing & Bookkeeping Services	1,000	1,500	1,800	500	300
91–93		Government	111,200	149,000	164,200	37,800	15,200
91		Federal Government	29,300	33,900	33,100	4,600	−800
	9108	Forestry Services	300	300	300	0	0
	9119	Ordnance & Accessories	900	1,200	1,100	300	−100
	9137	Transportation Equipment	7,700	7,300	6,700	−400	−600
	9153	General Merchandise, Retail	1,400	1,900	1,800	500	−100
	9158	Eating & Drinking	800	900	900	100	0
	9179	Amusement & Recreation, Except Motion Pictures	300	500	400	200	−100
	9180	Medical & Other Health Services	1,000	1,800	1,900	800	100
	9190	Federal Government, NEC	16,900	20,000	20,100	3,100	100
92		State Government	24,200	35,200	42,100	11,000	6,900
	9207	Agricultural Services	200	300	300	100	0
	9208	Forestry	500	600	600	100	0
	9216	Construction	5,100	6,300	7,100	1,200	800
	9244	Water Transportation	400	500	600	100	100
	9249	Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	500	600	700	100	100
	9280	Medical Services	5,800	7,200	8,100	1,400	900
	9282	Educational Services	7,100	14,000	18,100	6,900	4,100
	9290	State Government, NEC	4,700	5,800	6,500	1,100	700
93		Local Government	57,700	79,900	89,000	22,300	9,000
	9316	Construction	1,700	2,300	2,900	600	600
	9349	Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	3,400	4,600	6,000	1,200	1,400
	9380	Medical Services	8,200	11,200	14,500	3,000	3,300
	9382	Educational Services	37,900	53,100	54,000	15,200	900
	9390	Local Government, NEC	6,500	8,900	11,600	2,400	2,700

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, unpaid family workers and personnel of the armed forces were excluded. Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1967. In some instances, two or more industries are combined.

APPENDIX TABLE 2. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
TOTAL[1]	684,350	832,650	938,000	148,300	105,350
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	114,700	149,550	167,650	34,850	18,100
Architect	300	400	450	100	50
Engineer	5,850	8,100	9,400	2,250	1,300
Electrical Engineer	1,100	1,550	1,750	450	200
Electrical & Electronic Engineer	850	1,150	1,300	300	150
Plant & Field Electrical Engineer	250	350	400	100	50
Civil & Construction Engineers	1,300	1,650	1,900	350	250
Civil Engineer	700	950	1,050	250	100
Construction Engineer	300	350	400	50	50
Purification Plant Operator	100	100	150	0	50
Sanitary Engineer	50	50	50	0	0
Mechanical Engineer	950	1,250	1,500	300	250
Plant Engineer	200	250	250	50	0
Chemical Engineer	400	750	1,000	350	250
Metallurgical Engineer	50	100	100	50	0
Safety Engineer	50	50	50	0	0
Manufacturing Engineer	100	200	250	100	0
Industrial Engineer	1,450	1,950	2,200	500	250
Engineering Liaison Man	0	50	50	50	0
Industrial Engineer	700	850	900	150	50
Methods Engineer	50	100	100	50	0
Production Engineer	0	50	50	50	0
Production Planner	350	450	550	100	100
Quality Control Engineer	200	250	300	50	50
Time Study Engineer	100	150	150	50	0
Nuclear Engineer	100	100	100	0	0
Technicians	7,300	9,550	11,150	2,250	1,600
Draftsman	1,500	2,050	2,450	550	400
Architectural	300	400	450	100	50
Electrical & Electronic	150	200	250	50	50
Civil Draftsman	350	500	600	150	100
Mechanical	350	450	500	100	50
Marine	100	100	100	0	0
Commercial	250	400	500	150	100
Electrical & Electronic Technician	850	900	900	50	0
Mechanical Engineering Technician & Designer	450	550	600	100	50
Chemical Research Technician	150	250	350	100	100
Industrial Engineering Technician	250	300	350	50	50
Surveyor	250	350	400	100	50
Quality Technician	350	500	600	150	100
Laboratory Technician	2,750	3,650	4,300	900	650
Laboratory Supervisor	100	150	150	50	0
Scientist	2,950	3,750	4,050	800	300
Mathematical Scientist	950	1,250	1,400	300	150
Engineering Analyst	300	400	450	100	50
Project Director, Business Data Processing	50	100	100	50	0
Programmer	500	600	650	100	50
Statistician	50	100	100	50	0
Chemist	350	400	500	50	100
Forester & Agronomist	400	450	450	50	0
Biologist	100	100	100	0	0
Psychologist, Research	50	50	50	0	0
Psychologist, Guidance & Counseling	850	1,100	1,200	250	100
Economist	50	50	50	0	0
Medicine & Health	11,650	16,250	19,750	4,600	3,500
Physician & Dentist[2]	450	650	750	200	100
Pharmacist	1,050	1,300	1,450	250	150
Nurse, Registered	4,750	6,750	8,300	2,000	1,550
Dietition	300	450	500	150	50
Medical Technologist	450	650	800	200	50
Medical Technician	350	450	600	100	150
Medical Laboratory Assistant	400	500	650	100	150
Sanitarian	150	200	250	50	50
Inhalation Therapist	100	100	150	0	50

[1] Occupational totals do not add to total employment by industry because of a number of exclusions such as student workers and employees of Neighborhood Youth Corps and Headstart projects.

[2] Includes only institutional and private industry. Self-employed are excluded.

APPENDIX TABLE 2. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975 — Continued

Occupation	Employment				
	Actual		Projected	Net Change	
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Medical Assistant	150	200	250	50	50
Dental Assistant	200	300	350	100	50
Nurse, Licensed Practical	2,250	3,250	4,050	1,000	800
Physical Therapist	50	100	100	50	0
Surgical Technician	200	250	350	50	100
Education	28,800	42,350	44,850	13,550	2,500
Faculty Member, College or University	1,500	2,650	3,300	1,150	650
School Administrator	1,300	1,850	1,900	550	50
Teacher, Secondary School	10,200	14,800	15,300	4,600	500
Teacher, Elementary School	10,350	15,300	15,800	4,950	500
Teacher, Handicapped	650	950	1,000	300	50
Home Economists & Farm Advisor	650	950	1,050	300	100
Vocational Education Instructor	900	1,000	1,100	100	100
Athletic Coach	500	750	750	250	0
Teacher, Adult Education	600	800	850	200	50
Teacher's Aid	1,100	1,600	1,650	500	50
Librarian	1,100	1,550	1,700	450	150
Lawyer, Judge, & Magistrate	600	850	1,050	250	200
Clergyman	4,350	3,700	3,850	−650	150
Writer & Editor	600	800	900	200	100
Commercial Artist	150	200	250	50	50
Designer	250	300	400	50	100
Photographer	200	200	250	0	50
Art Teacher	200	300	300	100	0
Entertainment & Recreation	3,000	3,150	3,400	150	250
Musician	2,350	2,300	2,350	−50	50
Athletic Instructor	100	200	200	100	0
Announcer, Broadcasting	350	400	500	50	100
Managerial and Administration	47,300	58,100	65,850	10,800	7,750
Accountant & Auditor	2,550	3,250	3,750	700	500
Estimator	500	650	800	150	150
Treasurer	550	550	600	0	50
Purchasing Agent & Buyer	1,300	1,650	1,900	350	250
Sales Manager	1,350	1,600	1,800	250	200
Public Relations Man	400	450	500	50	50
Manager, Personnel	400	500	550	100	50
Employment Manager	400	450	500	50	50
Training Supervisor	300	350	350	50	0
Employment Interviewer	350	550	650	200	100
Investigator & Inspector, Public Service	800	1,000	1,150	200	150
Administrative Manager	4,550	5,400	6,050	850	650
Superintendent, Construction	1,400	1,600	2,000	200	400
Construction Inspector	300	400	450	100	50
Plant Manager	2,000	2,450	2,800	450	350
Production Foreman	2,850	3,350	3,750	500	400
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities Manager & Official	1,150	1,450	1,750	300	300
Retail & Wholesale Manager & Official	6,500	7,800	8,500	1,300	700
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Executive	4,400	5,350	6,050	900	700
Service Industry Executive	3,750	4,900	5,500	1,150	650
Public Administration	850	1,050	1,100	200	50
Social Worker and Supervisor	1,500	1,800	2,050	300	250
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS	139,050	170,000	190,850	30,950	20,850
Clerical Occupations	89,200	111,250	126,000	22,050	14,750
Secretary & Stenographer	15,950	19,550	22,250	3,600	2,700
Typist	550	650	700	100	50
Personnel Clerk	600	750	850	150	100
File Clerk	750	900	1,000	150	100
Duplicating Machine Operator	200	200	250	0	50
Clerk-Typist	6,400	8,050	9,100	1,650	1,050
General Clerk	4,000	5,000	5,600	1,000	600
Bookkeeper	7,800	9,600	11,100	1,800	1,500
Cashier	3,200	4,150	4,600	950	450
Teller	1,950	2,750	3,200	800	450
Computer Operator	550	750	800	200	50
Keypunch Operator	1,400	1,750	1,900	350	150
Payroll Clerk	1,100	1,300	1,500	200	200
General Office Clerk	9,300	11,300	12,900	2,000	1,600
Accounting Clerk	1,900	2,450	2,750	550	300

APPENDIX TABLE 2. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975 — Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Production Clerk	1,700	2,100	2,300	400	200
Shipping & Receiving Clerk	4,850	5,800	6,700	950	900
Stock Clerk	7,400	9,100	10,100	1,700	1,000
Post Office Clerk	3,100	3,650	3,700	550	50
Mail Carrier	3,050	3,600	3,650	550	50
Telephone Operator	3,050	4,300	5,350	1,250	1,050
Receptionist & Information Clerk	1,550	2,050	2,450	500	400
Collector	750	900	1,100	150	200
Adjuster	850	1,000	1,050	150	50
Hotel Clerk	500	750	950	250	200
Salesman, Services	5,450	6,400	6,950	950	550
Salesman, Insurance & Real Estate	4,250	4,750	5,100	500	350
Salesman, Business Services	300	400	450	100	50
Salesman, Commodities	27,950	33,050	36,700	5,100	3,650
Salesman, Food, Beverages, & Tobacco	1,600	1,550	1,650	−50	100
Salesman, Textile Products & Apparel	6,700	8,050	8,850	1,350	800
Salesman, Chemicals and Drugs	1,400	1,700	1,950	300	250
Salesman, House Furnishings	1,600	1,700	2,200	100	500
Salesman, Industrial Equipment & Supplies	2,850	3,300	3,900	450	600
Salesman, Transportation Equipment	2,700	3,050	3,250	350	200
Salesman, General	8,400	10,200	11,250	1,800	1,050
Merchandising	16,450	19,250	21,150	2,800	1,900
Salesperson, Food	2,500	3,200	3,500	700	300
Routeman	6,550	7,150	7,500	600	350
Manager, Department Store	1,850	2,300	2,600	450	300
Cashier-Checker	2,750	3,500	3,850	750	350
Delivery Boy	1,000	1,150	1,450	150	300
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	76,450	99,650	114,750	23,200	15,100
Food Services	23,300	32,800	36,700	9,500	3,900
Waiter & Waitress	8,500	12,200	13,800	3,700	1,600
Cook	6,100	8,700	9,650	2,600	950
Meat Cutter	1,450	1,800	2,000	350	200
Kitchen Helper	5,750	8,150	9,100	2,400	950
Food Assembler	850	1,050	1,200	200	150
Lodging Services	4,100	5,800	7,250	1,700	1,450
Housekeeper	250	350	450	100	100
Maid	3,450	4,900	6,100	1,450	1,200
Barbering, Cosmetology, & Related Services	1,600	2,000	2,150	400	150
Barber	300	300	350	0	50
Hair Stylist & Cosmetologist	950	1,350	1,500	400	150
Embalmer	250	250	300	0	50
Amusement & Recreation Services	700	1,000	1,150	300	150
Pin Boy	50	100	100	50	0
Recreation Facility Attendant	400	600	700	200	100
Ticker Taker & Usher	200	350	400	150	50
Personal Services	8,850	12,500	15,050	3,650	2,550
Nurse, Practical	150	200	300	50	100
Nurse's Aid	5,050	7,100	8,750	2,050	1,650
Orderly	850	1,250	1,550	400	300
Tray Line Worker	1,450	2,100	2,250	650	150
Child Care Attendant	750	1,150	1,350	400	200
Apparel & Furnishing Services	9,750	9,600	10,600	−150	1,000
Laundry Laborer	800	850	1,000	50	150
Dry Cleaner	450	450	450	0	0
Presser, Apparel	5,800	5,700	6,250	−100	550
Checker, Dry Cleaning	600	550	600	−50	50
Folder & Marker	800	750	850	−50	100
Protective Services	9,100	12,550	15,850	3,450	3,300
Guard & Watchman	4,400	6,200	7,900	1,800	1,700
Fireman	850	1,200	1,450	350	250
Policeman	2,100	2,800	3,500	700	700
Deputy Sheriff & Bailiff	300	450	550	150	100
Building Services	19,150	23,400	26,050	4,250	2,650
Janitor & Porter	18,750	22,850	25,400	4,100	2,550
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	3,050	3,850	4,350	800	500
Groundskeeper	1,800	2,350	2,650	550	300
Fire Warden & Lookout	350	450	450	100	0
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	33,400	41,350	47,350	7,950	6,000
Metal Processing	650	1,000	1,250	350	250

APPENDIX TABLE 2. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975 — Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Electro-Plater	50	100	100	50	0
Laborer, Electroplating	50	100	100	50	0
Dip Plater	100	100	150	0	50
Metal Cleaner	150	200	250	50	50
Heat Treater	100	150	200	50	50
Laborer, Metal Processing	150	200	300	50	100
Foundry Processing	950	1,250	1,450	300	200
Foreman, Foundry	100	100	100	0	0
Die Casting Machine Operator	0	50	50	50	0
Laborer, Die Casting	250	350	400	100	50
Molder	300	300	300	0	0
Laborer, Foundry	200	300	350	100	50
Food Processing	4,900	6,050	6,400	1,150	350
Foreman, Food Processing	400	400	400	0	0
Butcher, All-Round	200	200	200	0	0
Baker	100	100	150	0	50
Laborer, Food Processing	3,850	4,800	5,100	950	300
Paper Processing	2,250	2,650	3,050	400	400
Foreman, Paper Processing	100	150	150	50	0
Combiner Operator	200	250	300	50	50
Pulp & Paper Tester	50	100	100	50	0
Treating Plant Operator	150	200	250	50	50
Laborer, Paper Processing	1,200	1,350	1,550	150	200
Asphalt Processing Occupations	100	150	150	50	0
Chemical Processing	8,300	11,750	14,400	3,450	2,650
Foreman, Chemicals	300	450	600	150	150
Dye, Weigher	300	400	400	100	0
Chemical Mixer	1,300	1,700	1,850	400	150
Molding Machine Operator	500	700	850	200	150
Spinner Tender	250	400	550	150	150
Chemical Machine Operator	1,750	2,750	3,550	1,000	800
Chemical Machine Tender	2,050	2,850	3,500	800	650
Wood Processing	300	300	300	0	0
Kiln Operator	50	50	50	0	0
Wood Treater Tender	100	100	100	0	0
Gluer Tender	100	50	50	50	0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Processing	3,200	3,950	5,400	700	1,450
Foreman	450	650	850	200	200
Miller Tender	200	200	250	0	50
Batch & Furnace Man	100	150	200	50	50
Kiln Burner	100	100	150	0	50
Laborer, Baking, Drying, & Heat Treating	150	150	200	0	50
Laborer, Forming	950	1,250	1,700	300	450
Laborer, Concrete Plant	850	1,000	1,400	150	400
Textile Processing	12,750	14,350	14,950	1,600	600
Foreman	750	850	900	100	50
Slasher Tender	1,600	1,700	1,700	100	0
Cloth Treater Tender	2,600	3,150	3,400	550	250
Back Tender	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Calender Operator	350	400	400	50	0
Clearing Machine Operator	750	750	750	0	0
Cloth Folder, Hand	950	850	900	−100	50
Cloth Processing Tender	1,300	1,600	1,700	300	100
Impregnating Tank Operator	250	300	400	50	100
MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	127,000	141,250	149,200	14,250	7,950
Metal Machining	7,100	10,050	12,250	2,950	2,200
Foreman	300	450	550	150	100
Machinist	2,200	2,600	2,900	400	300
Tool & Die Maker	550	800	1,000	250	200
Tool Maker, Bench	100	150	200	50	50
Grinder Operator	400	700	900	300	200
Screw Machine Operator	450	650	800	200	150
Drill Press Operator	250	500	600	250	100
Inspector, Metal Machinery	250	550	850	300	300
Production Machine Operator	1,850	2,500	2,950	650	450
Metalworking	2,800	4,800	6,100	2,000	1,300
Foreman	50	100	150	50	50
Punch Press Operator	300	500	650	200	150
Set-Up Man	750	1,050	1,400	300	350

APPENDIX TABLE 2. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975 — Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Forging Press Operator	50	100	150	50	50
Punch Press Tender	150	250	350	100	100
Metal Fabricator	150	300	400	150	100
Machine Operator	400	1,200	1,350	800	150
Mechanics & Machinery Repair	21,150	25,950	28,850	4,800	2,900
Foreman	1,400	1,800	2,050	400	250
Auto Mechanic	6,900	8,150	8,950	1,250	800
Auto Mechanic Helper	1,050	1,350	1,550	300	200
Aircraft & Engine Mechanic	150	250	250	100	0
Carman	750	650	600	−100	−50
Farm Equipment Mechanic	350	400	400	50	0
Overhauler, Machinery	1,050	1,050	1,000	0	−50
Textile Machine Mechanic	200	200	200	0	0
Refrigeration Mechanic	1,200	1,400	1,600	200	200
Maintenance Mechanic	4,850	6,150	7,200	1,300	1,050
Maintenance Mechanic Helper	750	1,050	1,250	300	200
Sewing Machine Repairman	650	850	900	200	50
Paperworking	1,350	1,800	2,200	450	400
Paper Cutting & Winding Operator	100	100	150	0	50
Paper Cutting & Winding Tender	200	250	300	50	50
Paper Folder Operator	50	100	100	50	0
Bindery Worker	150	200	250	50	50
Bag Machine Operator	500	650	750	150	100
Printing	2,750	3,250	3,600	500	350
Foreman	150	200	250	50	50
Printing Press Operator	600	800	1,000	200	200
Cloth Printing Machine Operator	750	850	900	100	50
Cloth Printing Helper	500	450	450	−50	0
Wood Machining	7,800	7,450	7,700	−350	250
Foreman	550	550	550	0	0
Cabinetmaker	350	350	450	0	100
Saw Operator	4,350	4,150	4,150	−200	0
Woodworking-Machine Operator	850	800	900	−50	100
Laborer, Wood Machining	550	550	550	0	0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Machining	100	100	150	0	50
Polisher, Stone	0	50	50	50	0
Precision Lens Grinder	0	0	0	0	0
Stone Cutter, Machine	0	0	0	0	0
Textiles	83,900	87,750	88,300	3,850	550
Foreman	3,250	3,400	3,350	150	−50
Card Grinder	450	450	450	0	0
Carding, Combing, & Drawing Tender	7,050	7,250	7,250	200	0
Machine Fixer	1,250	1,300	1,300	50	0
Twister, Winder, & Warper	6,550	7,200	7,600	650	400
Frame Spinner	7,600	7,450	7,300	−150	−150
Loom Fixer	6,000	5,900	5,650	−100	−250
Loom Changer	700	700	650	0	−50
Weaver	11,150	11,300	10,950	150	−350
Draw-In & Smash Hand	2,300	2,300	2,250	0	−50
Battery Filler	4,050	3,900	3,700	−150	−200
Knitting Machine Operator	750	1,250	1,400	500	150
Section Man	3,050	3,250	3,300	200	50
Cloth & Yarn Tester	350	300	300	−50	0
Cloth Grader	2,250	2,250	2,150	0	−100
Cloth Examiner, Machine	2,550	2,550	2,500	0	−50
Cloth & Yarn Winder	3,950	4,350	4,500	400	150
Doffer & Spooler	10,250	10,250	10,050	0	−200
Creeler	1,850	2,200	2,350	350	150
Machine Cleaner & Oiler	2,500	2,550	2,550	50	0
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	50,700	59,050	67,850	8,350	8,800
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products	2,450	4,100	5,100	1,650	1,000
Foreman	0	0	0	0	0
Grinder & Polisher	350	550	700	200	150
Laborers, Grinding & Polishing	50	100	150	50	50
Inspector, Metal Assembly	100	200	300	100	100
Precision Assembler, Bench	50	300	300	250	0
Assembler, Metal Products	1,350	2,150	2,700	800	550
Fabrication & Repair of Medical & Scientific Products & Photographic & Optical Goods	1,650	2,000	2,400	350	400

APPENDIX TABLE 2. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975 — Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Foreman	0	0	0	0	0
Instrument Mechanic	400	550	650	150	100
Assembler, Instrument	50	100	150	50	50
Lens Polisher & Grinder	100	100	100	0	0
Dental Laboratory Technician	300	450	550	150	100
Optician	100	100	100	0	0
Assembler, Photographic	200	150	150	−50	0
Watchmaker	100	150	150	50	0
Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equipment	4,250	6,000	6,950	1,750	950
Foreman	100	150	150	50	0
Radio & Television Repairman	250	350	250	100	−100
Electric Motor Repairman	150	250	250	100	0
Motor Winder	150	200	200	50	0
Assembler, Electrical Appliance	550	900	1,100	350	200
Inspector, Electrical Equipment	300	400	450	100	50
Assembler, Electronic	250	350	400	100	50
Assembler, Components	0	50	50	50	0
Assembler, Electrical Equipment	650	900	1,100	250	200
Fabrication & Repair of Products Made from Assorted Materials	1,350	1,750	2,250	400	500
Foreman	100	100	100	0	0
Musical Instrument Assembler	100	150	200	50	50
Finisher, Hand	100	100	150	0	50
Assembler, Sports Equipment	300	400	550	100	150
Assembler, Furniture	100	150	150	50	0
Assembler, Small Products	350	500	600	150	100
Painting & Decorating	800	1,050	1,300	250	250
Spray Painter	400	550	700	150	150
Spray Paint Helper	200	250	300	50	50
Fabrication & Repair of Synthetics, Rubber, & Plastics	450	800	850	350	50
Foreman	0	50	50	50	0
Tire Repairer	100	100	100	0	0
Assembler, Plastic Products	150	350	350	200	0
Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products	1,600	1,500	1,700	−100	200
Sander	300	300	350	0	50
Assembler, Wood Products	150	150	150	0	0
Laborer, Wood Products	150	150	150	0	0
Furniture Assembler	450	450	500	0	50
Woodworking-Shop Hand	350	250	300	−100	150
Fabrication & Repair of Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	450	550	700	100	150
Pottery Finisher	100	150	200	50	50
Inspector, Glass	50	50	100	0	50
End Finder, Asbestos	100	150	200	50	50
Fabrication & Repair of Textile & Related Products	37,750	41,350	46,600	3,600	5,250
Foreman	1,000	1,050	1,200	50	150
Upholsterer, Production	450	750	900	300	150
Bundler & Draper	450	500	550	50	50
Cutter & Spreader	1,250	1,400	1,550	150	150
Hand Sewer	850	1,250	1,350	400	100
Seamstress	1,000	1,100	1,250	100	150
Sewing Machine Operator	26,500	28,100	31,600	1,600	3,500
Garment Inspector	1,950	2,200	2,400	250	200
Folder & Turner	1,100	1,450	1,750	350	300
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	62,150	75,450	92,850	13,300	17,400
Structural Metal Fabricating	6,500	8,600	10,400	2,100	1,800
Foreman	200	250	350	50	100
Structural Steel Worker	500	550	700	50	150
Sheet Metal Worker	2,050	2,850	3,550	800	700
Boilermaker	250	300	300	50	0
Rigger	300	300	300	0	0
Assembler, Transportation Equipment	250	400	400	150	0
Framer, Mobile Home	600	850	1,050	250	200
Autmobile-Body Repairman	1,000	1,150	1,250	150	100
Fabricator-Assembler, Metal Products	150	250	400	100	150
Welding & Flame Cutting	3,550	4,850	6,200	1,300	1,350
Foreman	50	50	50	0	0
Welder, Spot	150	200	250	50	50
Welder, Arc	250	400	500	150	100
Welder, Combination	2,250	3,100	3,950	850	850

APPENDIX TABLE 2. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975 — Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Welder-Fitter	500	500	700	0	200
Welder Helper	150	250	350	100	100
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing	9,900	13,050	15,550	3,150	2,500
Foreman	750	1,050	1,250	300	200
Lineman, Power	600	1,000	1,200	400	200
Telephone Repairman	800	1,150	1,400	350	250
Lineman, Telephone	600	900	1,050	300	150
Electrician	4,000	4,750	5,600	750	850
Household-Appliance Repairman	550	650	650	100	0
Electrician Helper	950	1,250	1,600	300	350
Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, & Cementing	4,050	4,700	5,950	650	1,250
Foreman	100	100	150	0	50
Painter	2,250	2,550	3,200	300	650
Painter Helper	350	350	450	0	150
Lather and Plasterer	250	300	450	50	150
Cement Mason	650	750	950	100	200
Cement Mason Helper	50	100	100	50	0
Excavating, Grading, & Paving	5,600	7,000	8,200	1,400	1,200
Foreman	200	250	300	50	50
Excavating Equipment Operators	900	1,100	1,350	200	250
Road Laborer	1,750	2,200	2,500	450	250
Motor-Grader Operator	250	300	400	50	100
Pipe Layer	200	250	300	50	50
Operating Engineer	1,900	2,400	2,800	500	400
Other Construction	28,750	32,450	41,100	3,700	8,650
Foreman	1,150	1,300	1,600	150	300
Carpenter	5,850	6,050	7,700	200	1,650
Carpenter, Rough	900	900	1,150	0	250
Laborer, Carpentry	2,100	2,100	2,750	0	650
Bricklayer	1,500	1,750	2,300	250	550
Bricklayer Helper	1,200	1,400	1,900	200	500
Pipefitter & Plumber	3,650	4,350	5,350	700	1,000
Pipefitter & Plumber Helper	800	1,000	1,300	200	300
Insulation Worker	550	650	850	100	200
Roofer	550	650	850	100	200
Erector	1,100	1,200	1,550	100	350
Construction Worker	7,500	8,850	11,050	1,350	2,200
Structural Maintenance	3,850	4,850	5,500	1,000	650
Foreman	1,200	1,500	1,750	300	250
Maintenance Man, Factory	550	650	750	100	100
Maintenance Man, Building	1,300	1,650	1,900	350	250
Maintenance Helper	650	850	900	200	50
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	77,850	92,600	103,200	14,750	10,600
Motor Freight	16,850	20,100	23,650	3,250	3,550
Foreman	400	450	550	50	100
Tank Truck Driver	650	800	850	150	50
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	4,650	5,600	6,550	950	950
Truck Driver, Heavy	5,300	6,100	7,000	800	900
Distributor Truck Driver	2,550	3,000	3,300	450	300
Van & Garbage Truck Driver	1,500	2,000	2,550	500	550
Transportation Occupations	11,650	14,900	15,650	3,250	750
Foreman	750	900	1,050	150	150
Brakeman, Yard	600	550	500	−50	−50
Bus & Taxicab Driver	4,350	5,900	6,050	1,550	150
Automobile Service Station Attendant	2,600	3,400	3,550	800	150
Tire Repairman	550	700	800	150	100
Cleaner	800	1,000	1,100	200	100
Packaging & Materials Handling	41,150	48,300	53,850	7,150	5,550
Foreman	1,200	1,350	1,550	150	200
Packager, Machine	1,450	1,650	1,850	200	200
Packager, Hand	8,450	10,200	11,450	1,750	1,250
Crane & Elevator Operator	850	1,050	1,200	200	150
Industrial Truck Operator	2,750	3,100	3,400	350	300
Laborer, Stores	9,400	11,150	12,500	1,750	1,350
Tractor Operator	700	650	650	−50	0
Baling Machine Operator	650	750	800	100	50
Material Handler	15,150	17,700	19,650	2,550	1,950
Extraction of Minerals	500	550	600	50	50
Logging	2,850	2,550	2,300	−300	−250

APPENDIX TABLE 2. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975 — Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Foreman	200	200	150	0	−50
Logger	2,150	1,850	1,700	−300	−150
Log Loader Operator	150	150	100	0	50
Laborer, Log Receiving	150	150	100	0	−50
Utilities Production & Distribution	3,150	3,900	4,400	750	500
Foreman	200	250	300	50	50
Stationary Engineer	300	350	400	50	50
Boiler Room Helper	200	200	200	0	0
Fireman & Humidifier Attendant	550	650	750	100	100
Power Plant Operator	750	850	900	100	50
Laborer, Power Transmission	50	100	150	50	50
Sewage Plant Operator	100	100	150	0	50
Sewage Plant Attendant	50	50	100	0	50
Street Cleaner	250	350	500	100	150
Tree Trimmer	150	200	250	50	50
Amusement, Recreation, & Motion Picture	200	300	350	100	50
Projectionist	150	200	250	50	50
Graphic Art Work	1,400	1,800	2,100	400	300
Foreman	50	50	100	0	50
Letterer & Sketcher	100	150	150	50	0
Compositor	500	650	750	150	100
Photoengraver	200	250	300	50	50
Developing Machine Operator	100	100	150	0	50
Reproduction Machine Operator	100	100	150	0	50

APPENDIX TABLE 3. EXPANSION AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1970-1975

Occupation	Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Demand for Workers
TOTAL	105,300	110,170	215,470
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	18,130	22,300	40,430
Engineer	1,330	500	1,830
Electrical Engineer	220	80	300
Electrical & Electronic Engineer	150	60	210
Plant & Field Electrical Engineer	60	20	80
Civil & Construction Engineer	240	140	380
Civil Engineer	120	80	200
Construction Engineer	40	30	70
Purification Plant Operator	40	10	50
Sanitary Engineer	10	INA	10
Mechanical Engineer	220	80	300
Chemical Engineer	270	40	310
Industrial Engineer	260	100	370
Industrial Engineer	90	40	130
Production Planner	70	20	90
Quality Control Engineer	50	10	60
Nuclear Engineer	−10	0	−10
Technician	1,570	310	1,880
Draftsman	390	110	500
Architectural	60	20	80
Civil Draftsman	110	30	140
Mechanical	80	20	100
Marine	−10	0	−10
Commercial	110	20	130
Electrical & Electronic Technician	−20	20	0
Mechanical Engineering Technician & Designer	60	20	80
Chemical Research Technician	90	10	100
Industrial Engineering Technician	30	10	40
Surveyor	50	10	60
Quality Technician	140	20	160
Laboratory Technician	660	110	770
Scientist	340	610	950
Mathematical Scientist	150	100	250
Engineering Analyst	50	30	80
Programmer	70	50	120

APPENDIX TABLE 3. EXPANSION AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1970-1975 — Continued

Occupation	Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Demand for Workers
Chemist	50	30	80
Psychologist, Guidance & Counseling	80	140	220
Medicine & Health	3,500	2,470	5,970
Physician & Dentist[1]	110	90	200
Pharmacist	150	210	360
Nurse, Registered	1,530	1,670	3,200
Dietitian	60	110	170
Medical Technologist	170	150	320
Medical Technician	120	110	230
Medical Laboratory Assistant	110	120	230
Inhalation Therapist	30	0	30
Medical Assistant	50	INA	50
Dental Assistant	70	0	70
Nurse, Licensed Practical	820	10	830
Surgical Technician	80	INA	80
Education	2,520	8,660	11,180
Faculty Member, College or University	670	390	1,060
School Administrator	60	380	440
Teacher, Secondary School	480	2,250	2,730
Teacher, Elementary School	510	3,030	3,540
Teacher's Aid	60	150	210
Librarian	140	410	550
Designer	60	70	130
Entertainment & Recreation	260	700	960
Managerial & Administration	7,800	7,630	15,430
Accountant & Auditor	490	390	880
Estimator	170	80	250
Purchasing Agent & Buyer	250	400	650
Sales Manager	180	170	350
Public Relations Man	40	100	140
Manager, Personnel	70	120	190
Employment Manager	20	100	120
Training Supervisor	40	80	120
Employment Interviewer	140	90	230
Investigator & Inspector, Public Service	150	190	340
Administrative Manager	630	580	1,210
Superintendent, Construction	400	160	560
Construction Inspector	50	70	120
Plant Manager	340	220	560
Production Foreman	390	300	690
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities Manager & Official	270	200	470
Retail & Wholesale Manager & Official	700	1,170	1,870
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Executive	690	450	1,140
Service Industry Executive	650	660	1,310
Public Administration	80	130	210
Social Worker and Supervisor	240	400	640
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS	20,890	28,530	49,420
Clerical Occupations	14,740	21,410	36,150
Secretary & Stenographer	2,710	5,290	8,000
Typist	60	170	230
Personnel Clerk	90	110	200
File Clerk	110	130	240
Clerk-Typist	1,030	2,170	3,200
General Clerk	630	730	1,360
Bookkeeper	1,410	2,020	3,430
Cashier	480	1,100	1,580
Teller	430	750	1,180
Computer Operator	90	110	200
Keypunch Operator	200	500	700
Payroll Clerk	170	350	520
General Office Clerk	1,590	1,690	3,280
Accounting Clerk	330	520	850
Production Clerk	210	310	520
Shipping & Receiving Clerk	890	870	1,760
Stock Clerk	1,000	1,340	2,340
Post Office Clerk	20	510	530
Mail Carriers	20	360	380
Telephone Operator	1,050	1,180	2,230

[1] Includes only institutional and private industry. Self-employed are excluded.

APPENDIX TABLE 3. EXPANSION AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1970-1975 — Continued

Occupation	Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Demand for Workers
Receptionist & Information Clerk	410	460	870
Collector	190	140	330
Adjuster	60	140	200
Hotel Clerk	200	120	320
Salesman, Services	550	1,240	1,790
Salesman, Insurance & Real Estate	320	1,100	1,420
Salesman, Business Services	70	40	110
Salesman, Commodities	3,650	3,130	6,780
Salesman, Food, Beverages, & Tobacco	60	140	200
Salesman, Textile Products & Apparel	840	760	1,600
Salesman, Chemicals & Drugs	260	120	380
Salesman, House Furnishings	520	180	700
Salesman, Industrial Equipment & Supplies	580	520	1,100
Salesman, Transportation Equipment	210	450	660
Salesman, General	1,070	350	1,420
Merchandising	1,950	2,750	4,700
Salesperson, Food	330	300	630
Routeman	370	660	1,030
Manager, Department Store	280	350	630
Cashier-Checker	380	880	1,260
Delivery Boy	300	50	350
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	15,080	18,740	33,820
Food Services	3,900	5,660	9,560
Waiter & Waitress	1,570	2,460	4,030
Cook	950	1,480	2,430
Meat Cutter	190	130	320
Kitchen Helper	970	460	1,430
Food Assembler	130	60	190
Lodging Services	1,460	1,620	3,080
Housekeeper	80	110	190
Maid	1,220	1,510	2,730
Barbering, Cosmetology, & Related Services	170	340	510
Barber	20	40	60
Hair Stylist & Cosmetologist	120	240	360
Amusement & Recreation Services	160	180	340
Personal Services	2,510	2,950	5,460
Nurse, Practical	60	60	120
Nurse's Aid	1,640	1,980	3,620
Orderly	320	300	620
Tray Line Worker	180	340	520
Child Care Attendant	200	270	470
Apparel & Furnishing Services	960	1,650	2,610
Laundry Laborer	120	110	230
Presser, Apparel	550	1,060	1,610
Checker, Dry Cleaning	50	100	150
Folder & Marker	70	140	210
Protective Services	3,260	2,310	5,570
Guard & Watchman	1,700	1,560	3,260
Fireman	290	100	390
Policeman	720	280	1,000
Deputy Sheriff & Bailiff	130	40	170
Building Services	2,660	4,030	6,690
Janitor & Porter	2,530	2,970	5,500
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	510	500	1,010
Groundskeeper	340	300	640
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	6,000	5,840	11,840
Metal Processing	260	50	310
Foundry Processing	220	60	280
Laborer, Die Casting	80	20	100
Molder	20	10	30
Laborer, Foundry	60	20	80
Food Processing	380	540	920
Laborer, Food Processing	330	260	590
Paper Processing	390	100	490
Laborer, Paper Processing	180	70	250
Chemical Processing	2,640	2,250	4,890
Foreman, Chemicals	160	30	190
Chemical Mixer	160	80	240
Molding Machine Operator	150	20	170
Spinner Tender	140	10	150
Chemical Machine Operator	820	80	900

APPENDIX TABLE 3. EXPANSION AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1970-1975 — Continued

Occupation	Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Demand for Workers
Chemical Machine Tender	660	80	740
Stone, Clay, & Glass Processing	1,440	200	1,640
Foreman	230	60	290
Laborer, Forming	470	60	530
Laborer, Concrete Plant	390	50	440
Textile Processing	650	2,570	3,220
Slasher Tender	−10	300	290
Cloth Treater Tender	230	570	800
Back Tender	−10	90	80
Cloth Processing Tender	120	290	410
Impregnating Tank Operator	80	60	140
MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	7,900	10,220	18,120
Metal Machining	2,190	820	3,010
Foreman	120	40	160
Machinist	290	190	480
Tool & Die Maker	180	30	210
Grinder Operator	220	70	290
Screw Machine Operator	150	60	210
Drill Press Operator	130	50	180
Inspector, Metal Machinery	300	120	420
Production Machine Operator	470	240	710
Metalworking	1,290	400	1,690
Punch Press Operator	170	50	220
Set Up Man	330	80	410
Forging Press Operator	40	10	50
Punch Press Tender	70	30	100
Metal Fabricator	100	10	110
Machine Operator	180	110	290
Mechanics & Machinery Repair	2,900	1,690	4,590
Foreman	220	150	370
Auto Mechanic	800	430	1,230
Auto Mechanic Helper	190	70	260
Carman	−70	40	−30
Overhauler, Machinery	−30	60	30
Refrigeration Mechanic	170	90	260
Maintenance Mechanic	1,040	470	1,510
Maintenance Mechanic Helper	200	10	210
Sewing Machine Repairman	80	50	130
Paperworking	390	70	460
Paper Cutting & Winding Tender	80	10	90
Bag Machine Operator	110	40	150
Printing	330	130	460
Printing Press Operator	170	50	220
Wood Machining	240	460	700
Cabinetmaker	70	50	120
Saw Operator	50	280	330
Woodworking-Machine Operator	60	50	110
Stone, Clay, & Glass Machining	20	0	20
Textiles	540	6,650	7,190
Foreman	−40	210	170
Card Grinder	−10	30	20
Carding, Combing, & Drawing Tender	10	420	430
Machine Fixer	−10	80	70
Twister, Winder, & Warper	380	430	810
Frame Spinner	−170	900	730
Loom Fixer	−250	360	110
Loom Changer	−30	40	10
Weaver	−320	1,360	1,040
Draw-In & Smash Hand	−80	130	50
Battery Filler	−200	220	20
Knitting Machine Operator	180	60	240
Cloth Grader	−100	310	210
Cloth Examiner, Machine	−80	360	280
Doffer & Spooler	−160	590	430
Creeler	150	130	280
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	8,760	8,040	16,800
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products	980	390	1,370
Grinder & Polisher	160	50	210
Inspector, Metal Assembly	90	40	130
Assembler, Metal Production	580	260	840

APPENDIX TABLE 3. EXPANSION AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1970-1975 — Continued

Occupation	Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Demand for Workers
Fabrication & Repair of Medical & Scientific Products & Photographic & Optical Goods	370	360	730
Instrument Mechanic	140	40	180
Dental Laboratory Technician	110	100	210
Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equipment	940	380	1,320
Assembler, Electrical Appliance	200	110	310
Inspector, Electrical Equipment	80	60	140
Assembler, Electronic	60	40	100
Assembler, Electrical Equipment	200	110	310
Fabrication & Repair of Products Made from Assorted Materials	530	220	750
Assembler, Sports Equipment	160	50	210
Assembler, Small Products	140	60	200
Painting & Decorating	230	50	280
Spray Painter	140	20	160
Fabrication & Repair of Synthetics, Rubber, & Plastics	90	40	130
Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products	220	180	400
Furniture Assembler	80	50	130
Fabrication & Repair of Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	180	30	210
Pottery Finisher	50	10	60
Inspector, Glass	30	10	40
End Finder, Asbestos	50	10	60
Fabrication & Repair of Textile & Related Products	5,240	6,390	11,630
Foreman	130	90	220
Upholsterer, Production	140	140	280
Cutter & Spreader	180	90	270
Hand Sewer	120	220	340
Seamstress	120	410	530
Sewing Machine Operator	3,520	5,000	8,520
Garment Inspector	240	320	560
Folder & Turner	290	90	380
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	17,440	6,210	23,650
Structural Metal Fabricating	1,810	600	2,410
Foreman	70	30	100
Structural Steel Worker	160	40	200
Sheet Metal Worker	700	540	1,240
Rigger	−10	20	10
Framer, Mobile Home	200	90	290
Automobile-Body Repairman	80	60	140
Fabricator-Assembler, Metal Products	120	40	160
Welding & Flame Cutting	1,360	230	1,590
Welder, Spot	50	10	60
Welder, Arc	120	20	140
Welder, Combination	870	150	1,020
Welder-Fitter	180	30	210
Welder Helper	80	20	100
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing	2,510	780	3,290
Foreman	220	100	320
Lineman, Power	220	40	260
Telephone Repairman	280	70	350
Lineman, Telephone	170	40	210
Electrician	840	280	1,120
Electrician Helper	350	80	430
Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, & Cementing	1,250	400	1,650
Painter	650	220	870
Painter Helper	100	30	130
Lather & Plasterer	100	30	130
Cement Mason	210	70	280
Excavating, Grading, & Paving	1,250	900	2,150
Excavating Equipment Operator	240	220	460
Road Laborer	280	130	410
Motor-Grader Operator	80	60	140
Pipe Layer	60	10	70
Operating Engineer	430	460	890
Other Construction	8,620	2,490	11,110
Foreman	330	120	450
Carpenter	1,660	660	2,320
Carpenter, Rough	250	100	350
Laborer, Carpentry	620	140	760
Bricklayer	560	200	760

APPENDIX TABLE 3. EXPANSION AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1970-1975 — Continued

Occupation	Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Demand for Workers
Bricklayer Helper	470	90	560
Pipefitter & Plumber	1,010	340	1,350
Pipefitter & Plumber Helper	260	60	320
Insulation Worker	210	70	280
Roofer	220	70	290
Erector	370	80	450
Construction Worker	2,200	560	2,760
Structural Maintenance	640	810	1,450
Foreman	240	140	380
Maintenance Man, Factory	70	110	180
Maintenance Man, Building	230	280	510
Maintenance Helper	90	40	130
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	10,590	9,790	20,380
Motor Freight	3,520	1,770	5,290
Foreman	80	40	120
Tank Truck Driver	80	80	160
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	980	550	1,530
Truck Driver, Heavy	900	600	1,500
Distributor Truck Driver	320	290	610
Van & Garbage Truck Driver	560	210	770
Transportation Occupations	750	920	1,670
Foreman	130	80	210
Brakeman, Yard	−50	40	−10
Bus & Taxicab Driver	160	560	720
Automobile Service Station Attendant	150	150	300
Cleaner	100	60	160
Packaging & Materials Handling	5,580	6,160	11,740
Foreman	190	120	310
Packager, Machine	180	70	250
Packager, Hand	1,220	410	1,630
Crane & Elevator Operator	170	170	340
Industrial Truck Operator	320	410	730
Laborer, Stores	1,370	1,420	2,790
Material Handler	1,970	710	2,680
Logging	−250	270	20
Logger	−190	210	20
Utilities Production & Distribution	530	500	1,030
Street Cleaner	110	50	160
Graphic Art Work	310	100	410

INA Values may not be shown for individual occupations because of insufficient information.

APPENDIX TABLE 4. ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL NEW JOB ENTRANTS EXPERIENCED IN SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1965-1970 AND PROJECTED REQUIRED FROM 1970-1975 BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Experienced Need 1965-1970	Projected Required 1970-1975	Ratio of Projected Required to Experienced Need
TOTAL	48,910	43,090	0.9
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	10,680	8,090	0.8
Architect	30	20	0.7
Engineer	530	370	0.7
Electrical Engineer	100	60	0.6
Electrical & Electronic Engineer	80	40	0.5
Plant & Field Electrical Engineer	20	20	1.0
Civil & Construction Engineer	100	80	0.8
Civil Engineer	60	40	0.7
Construction Engineer	20	10	0.5
Purification Plant Operator	10	10	1.0
Mechanical Engineer	80	60	0.8
Chemical Engineer	70	60	0.8
Industrial Engineer	110	70	0.6
Industrial Engineer	40	30	0.8
Production Planner	20	20	1.0
Quality Control Engineer	20	10	0.5
Technician	500	380	0.8
Draftsman	120	100	0.8
Architectural	30	20	0.7
Electrical & Electronic	10	10	1.0
Civil Draftsman	30	30	1.0

APPENDIX TABLE 4. ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL NEW JOB ENTRANTS EXPERIENCED IN SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1965-1970 AND PROJECTED REQUIRED FROM 1970-1975 BY OCCUPATION—Continued

Occupation	Experienced Need 1965-1970	Projected Required 1970-1975	Ratio of Projected Required to Experienced Need
Mechanical	20	20	1.0
Commercial	30	30	1.0
Electrical & Electronic Technician	10	0	—
Mechanical Engineering Technician & Designer	20	20	1.0
Chemical Research Technician	20	20	1.0
Industrial Engineering Technician	10	10	1.0
Surveyor	20	10	0.5
Quality Technician	30	30	1.0
Laboratory Technician	200	150	0.8
Laboratory Supervisor	10	0	—
Scientist	260	190	0.7
Mathematical Scientist	70	50	0.7
Engineering Analyst	20	20	1.0
Project Director, Business Data Processing	10	0	—
Programmer	30	20	0.7
Statistician	10	10	1.0
Chemist	20	20	1.0
Psychologist, Guidance & Counseling	80	40	0.5
Medicine & Health	1,300	1,190	0.9
Physician & Dentist	50	40	0.8
Pharmacist	80	70	0.9
Nurse, Registered	660	640	1.0
Dietitian	40	30	0.8
Medical Technologist	60	60	1.0
Medical Technician	40	50	1.2
Medical Laboratory Assistant	50	50	1.0
Inhalation Therapist	10	10	1.0
Medical Assistant	10	10	1.0
Dental Assistant	20	10	0.5
Nurse, Licensed Practical	200	170	0.8
Physical Therapist	10	0	—
Surgical Technician	20	20	1.0
Education	4,130	2,240	0.5
Faculty Member, College or University	280	210	0.8
School Administrator	180	90	0.5
Teacher, Secondary School	1,290	550	0.4
Teacher, Elementary School	1,480	710	0.5
Teacher's Aid	120	40	0.3
Librarian	160	110	0.7
Designer	20	30	1.5
Entertainment & Recreation	150	190	1.3
Management & Administration	3,450	3,090	0.9
Accountant & Auditor	210	180	0.9
Estimator	40	50	1.2
Purchasing Agent & Buyer	130	130	1.0
Sales Manager	80	70	0.9
Public Relations Man	30	30	1.0
Manager, Personnel	40	40	1.0
Employment Manager	30	20	0.7
Training Supervisor	20	20	1.0
Employment Interviewer	50	50	1.0
Investigator & Inspector, Public Service	70	70	1.0
Administrative Manager	270	240	0.9
Superintendent, Construction	60	110	1.8
Construction Inspector	30	20	0.7
Plant Manager & Assistant	130	110	0.8
Production Foreman	150	140	0.9
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities Manager & Official	90	90	1.0
Retail & Wholesale Manager & Official	460	370	0.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Executive	260	230	0.9
Service Industry Executive	340	260	0.8
Public Administration	60	40	0.7
Social Worker & Supervisor	130	130	1.0
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS	11,030	9,880	0.9
Clerical Occupations	8,030	7,230	0.9
Secretary & Stenographer	1,620	1,600	1.0
Typist	50	50	1.0
Personnel Clerk	50	40	0.8
File Clerk	50	50	1.0

APPENDIX TABLE 4. ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL NEW JOB ENTRANTS EXPERIENCED IN SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1965-1970 AND PROJECTED REQUIRED FROM 1970-1975 BY OCCUPATION—Continued

Occupation	Experienced Need 1965-1970	Projected Required 1970-1975	Ratio of Projected Required to Experienced Need
Clerk-Typist	700	640	0.9
General Clerk	310	270	0.9
Bookkeeper	690	690	1.0
Cashier	370	320	0.9
Teller	290	240	0.8
Computer Operator	50	40	0.8
Keypunch Operator	160	140	0.9
Payroll Clerk	110	100	0.9
General Office Clerk	690	660	1.0
Accounting Clerk	200	170	0.8
Production Clerk	130	100	0.8
Shipping & Receiving Clerk	340	350	1.0
Stock Clerk	580	470	0.8
Post Office Clerk	210	110	0.5
Mail Carrier	180	80	0.4
Telephone Operator	430	450	1.0
Receptionist & Information Clerk	190	170	0.9
Collector	50	70	1.4
Adjuster	50	40	0.8
Hotel Clerk	60	60	1.0
Salesman, Services	390	360	0.9
Salesman, Insurance & Real Estate	300	290	1.0
Salesman, Business Services	30	20	0.7
Salesman, Commodities	1,570	1,360	0.9
Salesman, Food, Beverages, & Tobacco	20	40	2.0
Salesman, Textile Products & Apparel	400	320	0.8
Salesman, Chemicals & Drugs	80	80	1.0
Salesman, House Furnishings	60	140	2.3
Salesman, Industrial Equipment & Supplies	180	220	1.2
Salesman, Transportation Equipment	160	130	0.8
Salesman, General	420	280	0.7
Merchandising	1,040	940	0.9
Salesperson, Food	190	130	0.7
Routeman	240	210	0.9
Manager, Department Store	150	130	0.9
Cashier-Checker	290	250	0.9
Delivery Boy	30	70	2.3
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	7,700	6,760	0.9
Food Services	2,810	1,910	0.7
Waiter & Waitress	1,140	810	0.7
Cook	760	490	0.6
Meat Cutter	90	60	0.7
Kitchen Helper	560	290	0.5
Food Assembler	50	40	0.8
Lodging Services	580	620	1.1
Maid	510	550	1.1
Barbering, Cosmetology, & Related Services	150	100	0.7
Barber	10	10	1.0
Hair Stylist & Cosmetologist	120	70	0.6
Amusement & Recreation Services	90	70	0.8
Personal Services	1,190	1,090	0.9
Nurse, Practical	30	20	0.7
Nurse's Aid	710	720	1.0
Orderly	120	120	1.0
Tray Line Worker	180	100	0.6
Child Care Attendant	120	90	0.8
Apparel & Furnishing Service	290	520	1.8
Laundry Laborer	40	50	1.2
Presser, Apparel	180	320	1.8
Checker, Dry Cleaning	20	30	1.5
Folder & Marker	20	40	2.0
Protective Service	1,040	1,110	1.1
Guard & Watchman	600	650	1.1
Fireman	80	80	1.0
Policeman	190	200	1.0
Deputy Sheriff & Bailiff	30	30	1.0
Building Services	1,550	1,340	0.9
Janitor & Porter	1,330	1,100	0.8
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	250	200	0.8
Groundskeeper	160	130	0.8

APPENDIX TABLE 4. ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL NEW JOB ENTRANTS EXPERIENCED IN SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1965-1970 AND PROJECTED REQUIRED FROM 1970-1975 BY OCCUPATION—Continued

Occupation	Experienced Need 1965-1970	Projected Required 1970-1975	Ratio of Projected Required to Experienced Need
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	2,300	2,370	1.0
Metal Processing	70	60	0.8
Foundry Processing	60	60	1.0
Laborer, Die Casting	20	20	1.0
Molder	0	10	—
Laborer, Foundry	20	20	1.0
Food Processing	320	180	0.6
Laborer, Food Processing	240	120	0.5
Paper Processing	100	100	1.0
Laborer, Paper Processing	40	50	1.2
Chemical Processing	750	980	1.3
Foreman, Chemicals	40	40	1.0
Chemical Mixer	90	50	0.6
Molding Machine Operator	40	30	0.8
Spinner Tender	30	30	1.0
Chemical Machine Operator	210	180	0.9
Chemical Machine Tender	170	150	0.9
Stone, Clay, & Glass Processing	180	330	1.8
Foreman	50	60	1.2
Laborer, Forming	60	110	1.8
Laborer, Concrete Plant	40	90	2.2
Textile Processing	790	640	0.8
Slasher Tender	80	60	0.8
Cloth Treater Tender	210	160	1.8
Back Tender	20	20	1.0
Cloth Processing Tender	100	80	0.8
Impregnating Tank Operator	20	30	1.5
MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	5,530	3,620	0.6
Metal Machining	720	600	0.8
Foreman	40	30	0.8
Machinist	120	100	0.8
Tool & Die Maker	50	40	0.8
Grinder Operator	50	60	1.2
Screw Machine Operator	50	40	0.8
Drill Press Operator	50	40	0.8
Inspector, Metal Machinery	80	80	1.0
Production Machine Operator	160	140	0.9
Metalworking	450	340	0.8
Punch Press Operator	40	40	1.0
Set Up Man	70	80	1.1
Forging Press Operator	10	10	1.0
Punch Press Tender	20	20	1.0
Metal Fabricator	30	20	0.7
Machine Operator	170	60	0.4
Mechanics & Machinery Repair	1,250	920	0.7
Foreman	110	70	0.6
Auto Mechanic	330	250	0.8
Auto Mechanic Helper	70	50	0.7
Carman	−10	−10	1.0
Refrigeration Mechanic	50	50	1.0
Maintenance Mechanic	340	300	0.9
Maintenance Mechanic Helper	60	40	0.7
Sewing Machine Repairman	40	30	0.8
Paperworking	100	90	0.9
Paper Cutting & Winding Tender	10	20	2.0
Bag Machine Operator	30	30	1.0
Printing	120	90	0.8
Printing Press Operator	50	40	0.8
Wood Machining	20	140	7.0
Cabinetmaker	10	20	2.0
Saw Operator	10	70	7.0
Woodworking-Machine Operator	10	20	2.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Machining	0	0	—
Textiles	2,870	1,440	0.5
Foreman	70	30	0.4
Card Grinder	0	0	—
Carding, Combing, & Drawing Tender	130	90	0.7
Machine Fixer	30	10	0.3
Twister, Winder, & Warper	220	160	0.7
Frame Spinner	160	150	0.9

APPENDIX TABLE 4. ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL NEW JOB ENTRANTS EXPERIENCED IN SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1965-1970 AND PROJECTED REQUIRED FROM 1970-1975 BY OCCUPATION—Continued

Occupation	Experienced Need 1965-1970	Projected Required 1970-1975	Ratio of Projected Required to Experienced Need
Loom Fixer	60	20	0.3
Loom Changer	0	0	—
Weaver	300	210	0.7
Draw-in & Smash Hand	30	10	0.3
Battery Filler	10	0	—
Knitting Machine Operator	110	50	0.4
Cloth Grader	60	40	0.7
Cloth Examiner, Machine	70	60	0.8
Doffer & Spooler	120	90	0.8
Creeler	90	60	0.7
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	3,090	3,360	1.1
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products	380	270	0.7
Grinder & Polisher	40	40	1.0
Inspector, Metal Assembly	30	30	1.0
Assembler, Metal Products	200	170	0.8
Fabrication & Repair of Medical & Scientific Products & Photographic & Optical Goods	130	150	1.2
Instrument Mechanic	40	40	1.0
Dental Laboratory Technician	50	40	0.8
Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equipment	400	260	0.4
Assembler, Electrical Appliance	90	60	0.7
Inspector, Electrical Equipment	30	30	1.0
Assembler, Electronic	20	20	1.0
Assembler, Electrical Equipment	70	60	0.8
Fabrication & Repair of Products Made from Assorted Materials	120	150	1.2
Assembler, Sports Equipment	20	40	2.0
Assembler, Small Products	30	40	1.3
Painting & Decorating	60	60	1.0
Spray Painter	40	30	0.8
Fabrication & Repair of Synthetics, Rubber, & Plastics	70	30	0.4
Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products	20	80	4.0
Furniture Assembler	10	30	3.0
Fabrication & Repair of Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	30	40	1.3
Pottery Finisher	10	10	1.0
Inspector, Glass	0	10	—
End Finder, Asbestos	10	10	1.0
Fabrication & Repair of Textile & Related Products	1,880	2,330	1.2
Foreman	20	40	2.0
Upholsterer, Production	80	60	0.8
Cutter & Spreader	40	50	1.2
Hand Sewer	110	70	0.6
Seamstress	90	110	1.2
Sewing Machine Operator	1,240	1,700	1.4
Garment Inspector	10	110	11.0
Folder & Turner	80	80	1.0
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	3,680	4,730	1.3
Structural Metal Fabricating	520	480	0.9
Foreman	20	20	1.0
Structural Steel Worker	20	40	2.0
Sheet Metal Worker	190	250	1.3
Rigger	10	0	—
Framer, Mobile Home	70	60	0.9
Automobile-Body Repairman	40	30	0.8
Fabricator-Assembler, Metal Products	30	30	1.0
Welding & Flame Cutting	290	320	1.1
Welder, Spot	10	10	1.0
Welder, Arc	30	30	1.0
Welder, Combination	190	200	1.0
Welder-Fitter	10	40	4.0
Welder Helper	20	20	1.0
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing	750	660	0.9
Foreman	70	60	0.9
Lineman, Power	80	50	0.6
Telephone Repairman	70	70	1.0
Lineman, Telephone	60	40	0.7
Electrician	200	220	1.1
Electrician Helper	70	90	1.3
Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, & Cementing	190	330	1.7
Painter	100	170	1.7

APPENDIX TABLE 4. ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL NEW JOB ENTRANTS EXPERIENCED IN SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1965-1970 AND PROJECTED REQUIRED FROM 1970-1975 BY OCCUPATION—Continued

Occupation	Experienced Need 1965-1970	Projected Required 1970-1975	Ratio of Projected Required to Experienced Need
Painter Helper	10	30	3.0
Lather & Plasterer	20	30	1.5
Cement Mason	30	60	2.0
Excavating, Grading, & Paving	430	430	1.0
Excavating Equipment Operator	80	90	1.1
Road Laborer	110	80	0.7
Motor-Grader Operator	20	30	1.5
Pipe Layer	10	10	1.0
Operating Engineer	170	180	1.0
Other Construction	1,160	2,220	1.9
Foreman	50	90	1.8
Carpenter	150	460	3.1
Carpenter, Rough	20	70	3.5
Laborer, Carpentry	30	150	5.0
Bricklayer	80	150	1.9
Bricklayer Helper	60	110	1.8
Pipefitter & Plumber	190	270	1.4
Pipefitter & Plumber Helper	50	60	1.2
Insulation Worker	30	60	2.0
Roofer	30	60	2.0
Erector	30	90	3.0
Construction Worker	370	550	1.5
Structural Maintenance	340	290	0.8
Foreman	80	80	1.0
Maintenance Man, Factory	40	40	1.0
Maintenance Man, Building	120	100	0.8
Maintenance Helper	60	30	0.5
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	4,660	4,080	0.9
Motor Freight	950	1,060	1.1
Foreman	20	20	1.0
Tank Truck Driver	40	30	0.8
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	280	310	1.1
Truck Driver, Heavy	260	300	1.2
Distributor Truck Driver	130	120	0.9
Van & Garbage Truck Driver	130	150	1.2
Transportation Occupations	810	330	0.4
Foreman	50	40	0.8
Brakeman, Yard	0	0	—
Bus & Taxicab Driver	410	140	0.3
Automobile Service Station Attendant	190	60	0.3
Cleaner	50	30	0.6
Packaging & Materials Handling	2,510	2,350	0.9
Foreman	50	60	1.2
Packager, Machine	60	50	0.8
Packager, Hand	430	330	0.8
Crane & Elevator Operator	60	70	1.2
Industrial Truck Operator	140	150	1.1
Laborer, Stores	590	560	0.9
Material Handler	630	540	0.9
Logging	−10	0	—
Logger	−10	0	—
Utilities Production & Distribution	230	210	0.9
Street Cleaner	30	30	1.0
Graphic Art Work	100	80	0.8

APPENDIX TABLE 5. NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA 1[1] IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Industry		Annual Average Employment			Net Change	
SIC	Name	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
	TOTAL[2]	303,800	363,500	407,200	59,700	43,700
07-09	Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries	400	500	500	100	0
10-14	Mining	600	600	600	0	0
15-17	Contract Construction	14,700	17,000	22,400	2,300	5,400
15	Building Construction	5,400	5,000	6,800	−400	1,800
16	Heavy Construction Contractors	2,600	3,500	4,200	900	700

[1] Economic Area 1 consists of Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Chester, Edgefield, Greenville, Greenwood, Lancaster, Laurens, McCormick, Oconee, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union, and York.

[2] The sum of the industry totals for the four economic areas do not add to the state total because some employees are not allocated to a specific county due to the nature of work.

APPENDIX TABLE 5. NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA 1[1] IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Industry		Annual Average Employment			Net Change	
SIC	Name	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
17	Special Trade Contractors	6,700	8,500	11,400	1,800	2,900
19–39	Manufacturing	173,400	197,100	214,100	23,700	17,000
20	Food & Kindred Products	4,000	4,700	4,900	700	200
22	Textile Mill Products	108,400	115,300	115,500	6,900	200
221	Broadwoven Cotton	53,700	57,100	57,200	3,400	100
222	Broadwoven Synthetics	22,500	24,000	24,000	1,500	0
224	Narrow Fabrics	2,400	2,500	2,500	100	0
225	Knitting Mills	6,100	6,500	6,500	400	0
226	Dying & Finishing	13,800	14,600	14,700	800	100
227	Floor Covering	3,600	3,800	3,800	200	0
228	Yarn Mills	5,100	5,400	5,400	300	0
23	Apparel & Other Finished Products	21,300	22,600	25,500	1,300	2,900
232	Men's & Boys' Apparel	7,200	7,600	8,600	400	1,000
233	Women's & Misses' Outerwear	6,800	7,200	8,100	400	900
236	Girls', Children's & Infants' Outerwear	2,000	2,100	2,300	100	200
239	Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	2,900	3,100	3,500	200	400
24	Lumber & Wood Products	2,700	2,500	2,400	−200	−100
25	Furniture & Fixtures	800	900	1,000	100	100
26	Paper & Allied Products	2,900	3,600	4,200	700	600
27	Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1,900	2,500	2,900	600	400
28	Chemicals & Allied Products	8,400	11,900	14,700	3,500	2,800
30	Rubber & Plastic Products	700	1,300	1,600	600	300
32	Stone, Clay & Glass Products	4,100	4,900	6,600	800	1,700
33	Primary Metal Industries	300	800	1,200	500	400
34	Fabricated Metal Products	1,500	2,200	3,100	700	900
35	Nonelectrical Machinery	8,000	11,800	15,500	3,800	3,700
355	Special Industry Machinery	3,800	5,500	7,300	1,700	1,800
356	General Industry Machinery	1,100	1,700	2,200	600	500
36	Electrical Machinery	4,100	5,800	6,900	1,700	1,100
37	Transportation Equipment	600	1,900	2,200	1,300	300
38	Instruments & Related Products	1,900	2,100	2,700	200	600
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1,700	2,100	3,000	400	900
40–49	Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	8,500	12,000	14,600	3,500	2,600
42	Trucking & Warehousing	3,000	3,900	4,800	900	900
48	Communication	2,500	3,400	4,300	900	900
49	Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2,400	4,000	4,700	1,600	700
50–59	Wholesale & Retail Trade	43,400	53,700	59,200	10,300	5,500
50	Wholesale Trade	8,400	10,100	11,600	1,700	1,500
52	Retail Building Materials & Farm Equipment Dealers	2,100	2,200	2,300	100	100
53	Retail Trade General Merchandise	7,800	9,400	10,700	1,600	1,300
54	Retail Food Stores	6,600	8,600	9,500	2,000	900
55	Retail Automotive Dealers & Gas Stations	5,900	6,800	7,000	900	200
56	Retail Apparel & Accessory Stores	2,000	2,400	2,500	400	100
57	Retail Home Furnishings Stores	2,400	2,600	2,700	200	100
58	Eating & Drinking Places	4,400	6,800	7,700	2,400	900
59	Miscellaneous Retail Stores	3,800	4,800	5,200	1,000	400
60–67	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7,600	9,300	10,400	1,700	1,100
60	Banking	1,800	2,700	3,100	900	400
61	Credit Agencies Except Banks	1,600	1,800	2,100	200	300
63	Insurance Carriers	2,200	2,700	2,800	500	100
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers, & Service	600	600	700	0	100
65	Real Estate	800	1,000	1,200	200	200
70–89	Services	25,000	31,500	37,800	6,500	6,300
70	Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,100	1,500	1,900	400	400
72	Personal Services	4,900	4,900	5,300	0	400
73	Miscellaneous Business Services	2,400	4,500	6,500	2,100	2,000
75	Automobile Services & Repairs	900	1,400	1,600	500	200
76	Miscellaneous Repair Services	400	600	700	200	100
78	Motion Pictures	400	600	800	200	200
79	Amusement & Recreation	600	800	1,000	200	200
80	Medical & Health Services	4,700	7,100	8,900	2,400	1,800
81	Legal Services	400	500	600	100	100
82	Educational Services	1,600	2,300	2,500	700	200
86	Nonprofit Membership Organizations	6,200	5,200	5,500	−1,000	300
89	Miscellaneous Services	1,400	2,100	2,500	700	400
91–93	Government	30,200	41,800	47,600	11,600	5,800
91	Federal Government	2,400	2,700	2,700	300	0
92	State Government	5,700	8,800	10,700	3,100	1,900
93	Local Government	22,100	30,400	34,200	8,200	3,900

APPENDIX TABLE 6. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA I IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
TOTAL[1]	303,650	362,850	405,800	59,200	42,950
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	42,200	54,500	61,000	12,300	6,500
Engineer	2,550	3,350	3,850	800	500
Electrical Engineer	350	450	550	100	100
Civil & Construction Engineer	350	500	600	150	100
Mechanical Engineer	550	750	900	200	150
Chemical Engineer	250	400	450	150	50
Industrial Engineer	850	1,050	1,150	200	100
Technician	2,850	3,800	4,500	950	700
Draftsman	700	1,000	1,250	300	250
Electrical & Electronic Technician	50	100	100	50	0
Mechanical Engineering Technician & Designer	100	150	200	50	50
Chemical Research Technician	100	150	200	50	50
Surveyor	100	150	150	50	0
Quality Technician	200	300	350	100	50
Laboratory Technician	1,350	1,750	2,050	400	300
Scientist	1,050	1,300	1,400	250	100
Mathematical Scientist	400	500	550	100	50
Chemist	150	200	200	50	0
Psychologist, Guidance & Counseling	300	350	400	50	50
Medicine & Health	3,750	5,000	6,150	1,250	1,150
Pharmacist	400	500	550	100	50
Nurse, Registered	1,500	1,950	2,500	450	550
Dietition	100	150	150	50	0
Medical Technologist	150	200	250	50	50
Medical Technician	100	150	200	50	50
Medical Laboratory Assistant	50	100	100	50	0
Education	10,650	15,450	16,200	4,800	750
Faculty Member, College or University	450	800	1,000	350	200
School Administrator	500	700	700	200	0
Teacher, Secondary School	3,900	5,550	5,750	1,650	200
Teacher, Elementary School	4,050	5,700	5,800	1,650	100
Teacher's Aid	400	600	600	200	0
Librarian	400	550	550	150	0
Entertainment & Recreation	1,050	1,100	1,200	50	100
Managerial and Administration	17,500	21,450	24,300	3,950	2,850
Accountant & Auditor	850	1,100	1,200	250	100
Estimator	150	200	250	50	50
Treasurer	200	250	250	50	0
Purchasing Agent & Buyer	450	600	650	150	50
Sales Manager	450	600	650	150	50
Manager, Personnel	150	200	250	50	50
Employment Manager	200	250	250	50	0
Training Supervisor	150	150	200	0	50
Employment Interviewer	100	150	200	50	50
Investigator & Inspector, Public Service	250	350	350	100	0
Administrative Manager	1,300	1,800	2,150	500	350
Plant Manager & Assistant	950	1,100	1,250	150	150
Production Foreman	1,700	1,950	2,150	250	200
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities Manager & Official	350	500	600	150	100
Retail & Wholesale Manager & Official	2,500	2,950	3,250	450	300
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Executive	1,500	1,850	2,050	350	200
Service Industry Executive	1,250	1,650	1,800	400	150
Public Administration	150	200	200	50	0
Social Worker and Supervisor	450	550	600	100	50
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS	51,850	63,100	71,100	11,250	8,000
Clerical Occupations	33,200	40,700	46,200	7,500	5,500
Secretary & Stenographer	5,800	7,050	7,850	1,250	800
Typist	150	200	250	50	50
Personnel Clerk	250	300	350	50	50
File Clerk	350	400	400	50	0
Clerk-Typist	2,250	2,800	3,150	550	350
General Clerk	1,350	1,700	1,950	350	250

[1] Occupational totals do not add to total employment by industry because of a number of exclusions such as student workers and employees of Neighborhood Youth Corps and Heardstart projects.

APPENDIX TABLE 6. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA I IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Bookkeeper	2,900	3,600	4,200	700	600
Cashier	1,100	1,450	1,650	350	200
Teller	700	1,000	1,150	300	150
Computer Operator	200	250	300	50	50
Keypunch Operator	600	700	800	100	100
Payroll Clerk	500	600	650	100	50
General Office Clerk	3,950	4,800	5,250	850	450
Accounting Clerk	700	900	1,000	200	100
Production Clerk	1,000	1,150	1,250	150	100
Shipping & Receiving Clerk	2,250	2,600	3,000	350	400
Stock Clerk	3,000	3,650	4,050	650	400
Post Office Clerk	400	500	500	100	0
Mail Carrier	400	500	450	100	−50
Telephone Operator	1,050	1,450	1,800	400	350
Receptionist & Information Clerk	750	1,000	1,200	250	200
Collector	300	350	400	50	50
Adjuster	250	300	300	50	0
Hotel Clerk	100	150	200	50	50
Salesman, Services	1,700	2,050	2,250	350	200
Salesman, Insurance & Real Estate	1,300	1,550	1,650	250	100
Salesman, Business Services	100	100	150	0	50
Salesman, Commodities	10,400	12,400	13,850	2,000	1,450
Salesman, Food, Beverages & Tobacco	450	500	600	50	100
Salesman, Textile Products & Apparel	2,650	3,150	3,500	500	350
Salesman, Chemical & Drugs	550	700	800	150	100
Salesman, House Furnishings	650	750	800	100	50
Salesman, Industrial Equipment & Supplies	1,000	1,150	1,350	150	200
Salesman, Transportation Equipment	950	1,150	1,200	200	50
Salesman, General	3,050	3,700	4,150	650	450
Merchandising	6,550	7,950	8,800	1,400	850
Salesperson, Food	1,050	1,350	1,500	300	150
Routeman	2,450	2,900	3,150	450	250
Manager, Department Store	750	950	1,050	200	100
Cashier-Checker	1,150	1,500	1,650	350	150
Delivery Boy	400	500	500	100	0
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	28,700	36,900	42,900	8,200	6,000
Food Services	7,800	11,050	12,350	3,250	1,300
Waiter & Waitress	2,800	4,000	4,550	1,200	550
Cook	2,050	3,000	3,300	950	300
Meat Cutter	600	750	850	150	100
Kitchen Helper	1,800	2,600	2,900	800	300
Food Assembler	300	400	450	100	50
Lodging Services	950	1,400	1,700	450	300
Maid	850	1,200	1,450	350	250
Barbering, Cosmetology & Related Services	650	700	750	50	50
Hair Stylist & Cosmetologist	500	500	500	0	0
Amusements & Recreation Services	250	350	400	100	50
Recreation Facility Attendant	150	200	250	50	50
Personal Services	2,700	3,800	4,800	1,100	1,000
Apparel & Furnishing Services	4,000	4,150	4,550	150	400
Laundry Laborer	300	350	400	50	50
Presser, Apparel	2,550	2,600	2,850	50	250
Checker, Dry Cleaning	200	200	250	0	50
Protective Services	3,600	5,150	6,800	1,550	1,650
Guard & Watchman	2,000	2,950	4,000	950	1,050
Fireman	300	400	450	100	50
Policeman	750	1,000	1,100	250	100
Deputy Sheriff & Bailiff	100	150	200	50	50
Building Service	8,700	10,400	11,450	1,700	1,050
Janitor & Porter	8,600	10,250	11,250	1,650	1,000
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	950	1,200	1,350	250	150
Groundskeeper	650	800	900	150	100
Fire Warden & Lookout	100	100	150	0	50
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	18,250	21,500	23,950	3,250	2,450
Metal Processing	350	500	650	150	150
Foundry Processing	300	700	900	400	200
Food Processing	1,200	1,500	1,550	300	50
Laborer, Food Processing	850	1,000	1,050	150	50

APPENDIX TABLE 6. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA I IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Paper Processing	450	550	650	100	100
Chemical Processing	4,450	5,900	7,050	1,450	1,150
Foreman, Chemicals	150	200	250	50	50
Dye Weigher	250	250	250	0	0
Chemical Mixer	750	900	1,000	150	100
Molding Machine Operator	250	350	450	100	100
Spinner Tender	150	200	250	50	50
Chemical Machine Operator	1,100	1,550	1,900	450	350
Chemical Machine Tender	1,000	1,350	1,700	350	350
Wood Processing	100	100	100	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass Processing	1,550	1,900	2,550	350	650
Foreman	250	350	450	100	100
Laborer, Forming	600	700	950	100	250
Laborer, Concrete Plant	350	400	550	50	150
Textile Processing	9,600	10,350	10,500	750	150
Foreman	550	600	600	50	0
Slasher Tender	1,200	1,300	1,300	100	0
Cloth Treater Tender	2,050	2,250	2,300	200	50
Back Tender	1,250	1,350	1,350	100	0
Calender Operator	300	300	300	0	0
Shearing Machine Operator	600	600	650	0	50
Cloth Folder, Hand	650	650	700	0	50
Cloth Processing Tender	1,050	1,100	1,150	50	50
Impregnating Tank Operator	100	150	200	50	50
MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	82,600	91,500	96,350	8,900	4,850
Metal Machining	3,900	5,450	6,900	1,550	1,450
Foreman	200	250	350	50	100
Machinist	1,000	1,250	1,450	250	200
Tool & Die Maker	300	450	550	150	100
Grinder Operator	350	500	650	150	150
Screw Machine Operator	300	450	550	150	100
Drill Press Operator	200	300	350	100	50
Inspector, Metal Machinery	250	350	450	100	100
Production Machine Operator	800	1,100	1,400	300	300
Metalworking	1,400	2,050	2,700	650	650
Punch Press Operator	150	200	250	50	50
Set Up Man	450	650	850	200	200
Punch Press Tender	100	200	250	100	50
Machine Operator	200	250	350	50	100
Mechanics & Machinery Repair	8,650	10,250	11,550	1,600	1,300
Foreman	500	650	750	150	100
Auto Mechanic	2,350	2,750	3,100	400	350
Auto Mechanic Helper	350	450	500	100	50
Overhauler, Machinery	800	850	850	50	0
Textile Machine Mechanic	100	100	150	0	50
Refrigeration Mechanic	500	600	650	100	50
Maintenance Mechanic	2,500	3,000	3,500	500	500
Maintenance Mechanic Helper	400	450	550	50	100
Sewing Machine Repairman	400	450	500	50	50
Paperworking	800	1,000	1,200	200	200
Bag Machine Operator	250	300	350	50	50
Printing	1,800	2,050	2,150	250	100
Printing Press Operator	250	350	400	100	50
Cloth Printing Machine Operator	550	550	550	0	0
Cloth Printing Helper	350	400	400	50	0
Wood Machining	1,700	1,800	1,950	100	150
Saw Operator	750	700	700	−50	0
Wood Working Machine Operator	350	500	600	150	100
Textiles	64,300	68,850	69,850	4,550	1,000
Foreman	2,450	2,650	2,650	200	0
Card Grinder	350	350	400	0	50
Carding, Combing, & Drawing Tender	5,100	5,450	5,500	350	50
Machine Fixer	900	950	950	50	0
Twister, Winder, & Warper	5,000	5,450	5,550	450	100
Frame Spinner	5,800	6,150	6,200	350	50
Loom Fixer	4,700	5,000	5,000	300	0
Loom Changer	500	550	550	50	0
Weaver	9,000	9,550	9,650	550	100

APPENDIX TABLE 6. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA I IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment				
	Actual		Projected	Net Change	
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Draw-in and Smash Hand	1,800	1,950	1,950	150	0
Battery Filler	3,100	3,300	3,300	200	0
Knitting Machine Operator	800	850	850	50	0
Section Man	2,350	2,500	2,550	150	50
Cloth & Yarn Tester	250	250	250	0	0
Cloth Grader	1,750	1,850	1,850	100	0
Cloth Examiner, Machine	2,050	2,200	2,200	150	0
Cloth & Yarn Winder	3,150	3,350	3,400	200	50
Doffer & Spooler	7,550	8,100	8,150	550	50
Creeler	1,400	1,550	1,600	150	50
Machine Cleaner & Oiler	1,700	1,850	1,900	150	50
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	26,150	29,850	34,150	3,750	4,300
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products	1,450	2,150	2,750	700	600
Grinder & Polisher	250	350	450	100	100
Inspector, Metal Assembly	150	200	250	50	50
Assembler, Metal Production	750	1,150	1,450	400	300
Fabrication & Repair of Medical & Scientific Products & Photographic & Optical Goods	700	950	1,150	250	200
Instrument Mechanic	250	300	350	50	50
Dental Laboratory Technician	200	300	400	100	100
Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equipment	1,750	2,600	3,150	850	550
Radio & Television Repairman	100	150	150	50	0
Inspector, Electrical Equipment	100	150	200	50	50
Assembler, Electronic	50	100	100	50	0
Assembler, Components	0	0	50	0	50
Assembler, Electrical Equipment	250	350	450	100	100
Fabrication & Repair of Products Made From Assorted Materials	700	900	1,150	200	250
Musical Instrument Assembler	100	150	200	50	50
Assembler, Sports Equipment	200	200	300	0	100
Assembler, Small Products	200	200	300	0	100
Painting & Decorating	200	250	350	50	100
Spray Painter	100	150	200	50	50
Fabrication & Repair of Synthetics, Rubber & Plastics	200	300	350	100	50
Assembler, Plastics Products	50	100	100	50	0
Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products	250	300	350	50	50
Fabrication & Repair of Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	250	350	450	100	100
Pottery Finisher	100	150	200	50	50
Fabrication and Repair of Textile & Related Products	20,600	22,050	24,450	1,450	2,400
Foreman	500	500	600	0	100
Upholsterer Production	300	300	350	0	50
Bundler & Draper	200	200	250	0	50
Cutter & Spreader	650	700	800	50	100
Hand Sewer	600	650	700	50	50
Seamstress	400	450	500	50	50
Sewing Machine Operator	14,200	15,150	16,900	950	1,750
Garment Inspector	1,150	1,250	1,350	100	100
Folder & Turner	700	800	850	100	50
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	21,100	26,350	32,650	5,250	6,300
Structural Metal Fabricating	2,050	3,100	3,750	1,050	650
Structural Steel Worker	150	200	250	50	50
Sheet Metal Worker	850	1,200	1,450	350	250
Framer, Mobile Home	200	550	650	350	100
Automobile-Body Repairman	350	400	450	50	50
Welding & Flame Cutting	1,200	1,550	1,950	350	400
Welder, Arc	100	150	200	50	50
Welder, Combination	700	900	1,150	200	250
Welder-Fitter	150	150	200	0	50
Welder Helper	50	100	150	50	50
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing	3,600	4,750	5,700	1,150	1,050
Foreman	300	400	450	100	50
Lineman, Power	200	300	350	100	50
Telephone Repairman	250	350	450	100	100
Lineman, Telephone	250	350	400	100	50
Electrician	1,400	1,700	2,050	300	350
Household-Appliance Repairman	250	300	300	50	0
Electrician Helper	400	500	650	100	150
Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, & Cementing	1,400	1,650	2,100	250	450

APPENDIX TABLE 6. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA I IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Painter	700	800	1,050	100	250
Lather & Plasterer	100	150	200	50	50
Cement Mason	250	300	400	50	100
Excavating, Grading, & Paving	1,800	2,250	2,650	450	400
Excavating Equipment Operator	250	350	400	100	50
Road Laborer	550	700	800	150	100
Motor Grader Operator	100	100	150	0	50
Operating Engineer	600	750	900	150	150
Other Construction	9,600	11,250	14,450	1,650	3,200
Foreman	350	450	550	100	100
Carpenter	1,850	2,000	2,550	150	550
Carpenter, Rough	300	300	400	0	100
Laborer, Carpenter	700	700	900	0	200
Bricklayer	650	750	1,050	100	300
Bricklayer's Helper	500	650	850	150	200
Pipefitter & Plumber	1,050	1,300	1,600	250	300
Pipefitter's & Plumber's Helper	250	350	450	100	100
Insulation Worker	200	200	300	0	100
Roofer	200	250	300	50	50
Erector	400	450	600	50	150
Construction Worker	2,400	2,950	3,650	550	700
Structural Maintenance	1,450	1,800	2,050	350	250
Foreman	500	600	700	100	100
Maintenance Man, Factory	300	350	400	50	50
Maintenance Man, Building	450	550	650	100	100
Maintenance Helper	200	250	250	50	0
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	31,850	37,850	42,400	5,900	4,550
Motor Freight	5,650	6,950	8,500	1,300	1,200
Foreman	150	200	200	50	0
Tank Truck Driver	200	250	300	50	50
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	1,450	1,800	2,300	350	500
Truck Driver, Heavy	1,700	2,050	2,450	350	400
Distributor Truck Driver	900	1,100	1,200	200	100
Van & Garbage Truck Driver	550	700	800	150	100
Transportation Occupations	3,750	4,800	5,100	1,050	300
Foreman	200	250	300	50	50
Bus & Taxicab Driver	1,650	2,200	2,250	550	50
Automobile Service Station Attendant	950	1,150	1,200	200	50
Tire Repairman	250	300	300	50	0
Cleaner	300	400	400	100	0
Packaging & Materials Handling	19,850	22,950	25,300	3,100	2,350
Foreman	400	500	550	100	50
Packager, Machine	600	700	800	100	100
Packager, Hand	4,550	5,300	5,850	750	550
Crane & Elevator Operator	300	350	400	50	50
Industrial Truck Operator	1,400	1,600	1,700	200	100
Laborer, Stores	3,400	3,950	4,350	550	400
Baling Machine Operator	400	450	450	50	0
Material Handler	8,400	9,700	10,650	1,300	950
Extraction of Minerals	150	150	200	0	50
Logging	400	350	400	−50	50
Logger	250	250	250	0	0
Utilities Production & Distribution	1,250	1,550	1,700	300	150
Stationary Engineer	150	200	200	50	0
Fireman & Humidifier Attendant	250	300	300	50	0
Power Plant Operator	200	250	300	50	50
Street Cleaner	100	150	150	50	0
Amusement, Recreation, & Motion Picture	100	100	150	0	50
Graphic Art Work	700	900	1,050	200	150
Compositor	250	300	350	50	50
Photoengraver	100	150	150	50	0
UNCLASSIFIED	100	150	150	50	0

NOTE: Refer to Appendix Table 5, footnote 1, for list of counties comprising Economic Area I.

APPENDIX TABLE 7. NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA II[1] IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Industry		Annual Average Employment			Net Change	
SIC	Name	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
	TOTAL[2]	145,600	180,400	206,700	34,900	26,200
07–09	Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries	400	400	500	0	100
10–14	Mining	700	700	700	0	0
15–17	Contract Construction	8,700	9,900	13,100	1,200	3,200
15	Building Construction	3,800	3,600	4,800	−200	1,200
16	Heavy Construction Contractors	1,300	1,700	2,100	400	400
17	Special Trade Contractors	3,600	4,600	6,200	1,000	1,600
19–39	Manufacturing	47,900	56,400	64,200	8,500	7,800
20	Food & Kindred Products	3,100	3,700	3,900	600	200
22	Textile Mill Products	16,000	17,000	17,200	1,000	200
221	Broadwoven Cotton	9,700	10,400	10,400	700	0
23	Apparel & Other Finished Products	6,400	6,800	7,700	400	900
232	Men's & Boys' Apparel	2,000	2,200	2,400	200	200
233	Women's & Misses' Outerwear	2,100	2,200	2,500	100	300
24	Lumber & Wood Products	3,800	3,400	3,200	−400	−200
26	Paper & Allied Products	900	1,100	1,300	200	200
27	Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	1,000	1,300	1,500	300	200
28	Chemicals & Allied Products	5,500	7,800	9,600	2,300	1,800
32	Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3,000	3,600	4,800	600	1,200
34	Fabricated Metal Products	2,100	3,000	4,300	900	1,300
35	Nonelectrical Machinery	1,500	2,200	2,600	700	400
36	Electrical Machinery	1,600	2,200	2,600	600	400
37	Transportation Equipment	200	700	800	500	100
38	Instruments & Related Products	900	1,000	1,200	100	200
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1,300	1,600	2,300	300	700
40-49	Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	6,400	8,800	10,700	2,400	1,900
41	Local & Suburban Transportation	500	500	500	0	0
42	Trucking & Warehousing	1,900	2,400	3,000	500	600
48	Communication	2,500	3,400	4,300	900	900
49	Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	1,400	2,300	2,700	900	400
50–59	Wholesale & Retail Trade	26,900	33,100	36,800	6,200	3,700
50	Wholesale Trade	6,200	7,400	8,600	1,200	1,200
52	Retail Building Materials & Farm Equipment Dealers	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	100
53	Retail Trade General Merchandise	4,100	5,000	5,600	900	600
54	Retail Food Stores	3,100	4,000	4,400	900	400
55	Retail Automotive Dealers & Gas Stations	3,600	4,200	4,300	600	100
56	Retail Apparel & Accessory Stores	1,200	1,400	1,500	200	100
57	Retail Home Furnishings Stores	1,100	1,200	1,300	100	100
58	Eating & Drinking Places	3,300	5,000	5,700	1,700	700
59	Miscellaneous Retail Stores	2,700	3,300	3,700	600	400
60–67	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7,400	9,200	10,100	1,800	900
60	Banking	1,700	2,600	3,000	900	400
61	Credit Agencies Except Banks	1,300	1,500	1,700	200	200
63	Insurance Carriers	2,600	3,100	3,300	500	200
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers, & Service	900	1,000	1,000	100	0
65	Real Estate	500	600	700	100	100
70–89	Service	16,700	20,700	24,100	4,000	3,400
70	Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,000	1,400	1,700	400	300
72	Personal Services	3,000	3,000	3,200	0	200
73	Miscellaneous Business Services	1,100	2,100	3,100	1,000	1,000
75	Automobile Services & Repairs	800	1,100	1,300	300	200
79	Amusement & Recreation	400	700	800	300	100
80	Medical & Health Services	2,600	3,900	4,800	1,300	900
81	Legal Services	400	500	600	100	100
82	Educational Services	1,500	2,300	2,400	800	100
86	Nonprofit Membership Organizations	4,500	3,800	4,000	−700	200
89	Miscellaneous Services	900	1,300	1,500	400	200
91–93	Government	30,500	41,200	46,500	10,700	5,300
91	Federal Government	7,000	8,000	8,000	1,000	0
92	State Government	10,500	15,200	18,200	4,700	3,000
93	Local Government	13,000	18,000	20,300	5,000	2,300

[1] Economic Area II consists of Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Orangeburg, and Richland.
[2] The sum of the industry totals for the four economic areas do not add to the state total because some employees are not allocated to a specific county due to the nature of work.

APPENDIX TABLE 8. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA II IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
TOTAL[1]	145,350	179,050	205,000	33,700	25,950
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	28,350	36,700	41,300	8,350	4,600
Engineer	1,000	1,450	1,600	450	150
Electrical Engineer	250	350	400	100	50
Civil & Construction Engineer	250	350	400	100	50
Mechanical Engineer	150	150	200	0	50
Chemical Engineer	100	150	150	50	0
Industrial Engineer	250	300	350	50	50
Technician	1,600	2,250	2,500	650	250
Draftsman	300	400	500	100	100
Electrical & Electronic Technician	100	100	100	0	0
Laboratory Technician	750	1,000	1,250	250	250
Scientist	950	950	1,100	0	150
Mathematical Scientist	300	350	400	50	50
Psychologist, Guidance & Counseling	250	350	400	100	50
Medicine & Health	3,200	4,050	4,650	850	600
Nurse, Registered	1,250	1,650	1,900	400	250
Medical Laboratory Assistant	100	150	150	50	0
Education	7,050	10,700	11,500	3,650	800
Faculty Member, College or University	650	1,200	1,500	550	300
School Administrator	300	450	450	150	0
Teacher, Secondary School	2,300	3,350	3,450	1,050	100
Teacher, Elementary School	2,350	3,400	3,500	1,050	100
Teacher, Aid	250	350	400	100	50
Librarian	250	350	400	100	50
Entertainment & Recreation	700	750	850	50	100
Managerial & Administration	11,800	14,500	16,600	2,700	2,100
Accountant & Auditor	700	850	1,000	150	150
Purchasing Agent & Buyer	300	350	400	50	50
Sales, Manager	300	400	450	100	50
Investigator & Inspector, Public Service	200	300	300	100	0
Administrative Manager	750	1,000	1,150	250	150
Plant Manager & Assistant	400	500	600	100	100
Production Foreman	400	450	550	50	100
Retail & Wholesale Manager & Official	1,500	1,800	1,950	300	150
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Executive	1,300	1,600	1,800	300	200
Service Industry Executive	1,050	1,300	1,500	250	200
Social Worker & Supervisor	600	750	800	150	50
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS	34,700	42,550	47,800	7,850	5,250
Clerical Occupations	22,700	28,400	32,250	5,700	3,850
Secretary & Stenographer	4,600	5,600	6,400	1,000	800
Clerk-Typist	1,700	2,100	2,350	400	250
General Clerk	1,050	1,350	1,550	300	200
Bookkeeper	1,950	2,400	2,750	450	350
Cashier	800	1,050	1,150	250	100
Teller	600	900	1,050	300	150
Keypunch Operator	350	450	500	100	50
General Office Clerk	2,100	2,650	3,000	550	350
Accounting Clerk	450	600	700	150	100
Shipping & Receiving Clerk	900	1,050	1,250	150	200
Stock Clerk	1,500	1,900	2,150	400	250
Post Office Clerk	950	1,100	1,100	150	0
Mail Carrier	950	1,100	1,050	150	−50
Telephone Operator	1,000	1,350	1,700	350	350
Receptionist & Information Clerk	400	550	600	150	50
Salesman, Services	1,350	1,700	1,850	350	150
Salesman, Insurance & Real Estate	1,050	1,250	1,300	200	50
Salesman, Commodities	6,750	7,900	8,750	1,150	850
Salesman, Food, Beverages & Tobacco	350	400	500	50	100
Salesman, Textile Products & Apparel	1,600	1,850	2,050	250	200
Salesman, House Furnishings	300	350	400	50	50
Salesman, Industrial Equipment & Supplies	700	800	950	100	150
Salesman, Transportation Equipment	600	700	750	100	50
Salesman, General	2,000	2,400	2,650	400	250
Merchandising	3,850	4,600	5,050	750	450
Salesperson, Food	550	700	750	150	50

[1] Occupational totals do not add to total employment by industry because of a number of exclusions such as student workers and employees of Neighborhood Youth Corps and Headstart projects.

APPENDIX TABLE 8. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA II IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Routeman	1,400	1,650	1,800	250	150
Manager, Department Store	450	550	600	100	50
Cashier-Checker	550	700	800	150	100
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	19,350	25,050	29,150	5,700	4,100
Food Services	6,050	8,450	9,700	2,400	1,250
Waiter & Waitress	2,300	3,200	3,600	900	400
Cook	1,550	2,250	2,500	700	250
Kitchen Helper	1,500	2,100	2,300	600	200
Lodging Services	950	1,350	1,750	400	400
Maid	850	1,150	1,450	300	300
Barbering, Cosmetology & Related Services	650	650	700	0	50
Hair Stylist & Cosmetologist	450	450	500	0	50
Amusements & Recreation Services	150	250	300	100	50
Personal Services	2,900	3,800	4,550	900	750
Child Care Attendant	250	400	450	150	50
Apparel & Furnishing Services	1,950	2,050	2,250	100	200
Laundry Laborer	200	200	250	0	50
Presser, Apparel	1,050	1,100	1,200	50	100
Protective Services	2,300	2,950	3,600	650	650
Guard & Watchman	950	1,350	1,700	400	350
Policeman	600	750	900	150	150
Building Services	4,300	5,500	6,250	1,200	750
Janitor & Porter	4,300	5,500	6,250	1,200	750
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	750	950	1,100	200	150
Groundskeeper	400	550	600	150	50
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	5,800	7,150	8,400	1,350	1,250
Metal Processing	100	150	200	50	50
Foundry Processing	100	150	200	50	50
Food Processing	1,050	1,300	1,400	250	100
Laborer, Food Processing	700	850	900	150	50
Paper Processing	200	200	250	0	50
Chemical Processing	1,750	2,400	2,900	650	500
Chemical Machine Operator	400	600	750	200	150
Chemical Machine Tender	600	900	1,100	300	200
Wood Processing	100	100	100	0	0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Processing	1,100	1,350	1,800	250	450
Laborer, Forming	350	400	550	50	150
Laborer, Concrete Plant	350	400	550	50	150
Textile Processing	1,350	1,450	1,500	100	50
Slasher Tender	200	200	200	0	0
Cloth Treater Tender	250	300	300	50	0
Back Tender	150	150	150	0	0
Cloth Folder, Hand	100	100	100	0	0
Cloth Processing Tender	150	200	200	50	0
MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	18,600	21,000	22,750	2,400	1,750
Metal Machining	1,000	1,400	1,750	400	350
Machinist	300	400	450	100	50
Production Machine Operator	200	300	350	100	50
Metalworking	550	800	1,100	250	300
Set Up Man	150	200	250	50	50
Mechanics & Machinery Repair	4,550	5,700	6,500	1,150	800
Foreman	300	350	400	50	50
Auto Mechanic	1,750	2,150	2,350	400	200
Auto Mechanic Helper	250	350	350	100	0
Refrigeration Mechanic	200	300	350	100	50
Maintenance Mechanic	1,100	1,400	1,700	300	300
Paperworking	150	150	200	0	50
Printing	400	500	550	100	50
Printing Press Operator	150	200	200	50	0
Wood Machining	1,700	1,600	1,550	−100	−50
Saw Operator	1,000	900	850	−100	−50
Stone, Clay, & Glass Machining	100	100	100	0	0
Textiles	10,050	10,800	11,050	750	250
Carding, Combing, & Drawing Tender	850	900	900	50	0
Machine Fixer	150	150	150	0	0
Twister, Winder, & Warper	700	800	800	100	0
Frame Spinner	850	900	900	50	0
Loom Fixer	650	700	700	50	0
Loom Changer	100	100	100	0	0

APPENDIX TABLE 8. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA II IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Weaver	1,150	1,250	1,250	100	0
Draw-in & Smash Hand	250	250	300	0	50
Battery Filler	450	500	500	50	0
Section Man	350	400	400	50	0
Cloth Grader	250	250	250	0	0
Cloth Examiner, Machine	250	250	250	0	0
Cloth & Yarn Winder	450	500	550	50	50
Doffer & Spooler	1,500	1,600	1,600	100	0
Creeler	250	250	250	0	0
Machine Cleaner & Oiler	350	350	400	0	50
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	9,050	10,450	12,400	1,400	1,950
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products	450	650	850	200	200
Fabrication & Repair of Medical & Scientific Products & Photographic & Optical Goods	750	950	1,150	200	200
Dental Laboratory Technician	150	250	300	100	50
Assembler, Photographic	150	150	200	0	50
Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equipment	800	1,150	1,350	350	200
Assembler, Electrical Appliance	150	200	250	50	50
Assembler, Electronic	150	200	200	50	0
Fabrication & Repair of Products Made from Assorted Materials	450	600	900	150	300
Finisher, Hand	250	300	400	50	100
Painting & Decorating	200	250	350	50	100
Spray Painter	150	200	250	50	50
Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products	150	150	150	0	0
Fabrication & Repair of Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	100	150	200	50	50
Fabrication & Repair of Textile & Related Products	6,050	6,500	7,300	450	800
Bundler & Draper	100	100	100	0	0
Cutter & Spreader	200	200	250	0	50
Hand Sewer	150	150	150	0	0
Seamstress	200	250	250	50	0
Sewing Machine Operator	4,250	4,550	5,150	300	600
Garment Inspector	300	300	350	0	50
Folder & Turner	200	250	250	50	0
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	13,250	16,300	20,500	3,050	4,200
Structural Metal Fabricating	1,150	1,550	2,050	400	400
Sheet Metal Worker	400	500	650	100	150
Automobile-Body Repairman	250	300	300	50	0
Welding & Flame Cutting	850	1,100	1,500	250	400
Welder, Combination	500	700	950	200	250
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing	2,300	3,150	3,900	850	750
Telephone Repairman	250	350	450	100	100
Lineman, Telephone	200	250	300	50	50
Electrician	900	1,200	1,500	300	300
Electrician Helper	200	250	350	50	100
Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, & Cementing	900	1,050	1,350	150	300
Painter	500	600	750	100	150
Excavating, Grading, & Paving	1,550	1,950	2,250	400	300
Excavating Equipment Operator	200	250	250	50	0
Road Laborer	750	950	1,050	200	100
Operating Engineer	450	550	650	100	100
Other Construction	5,700	6,500	8,300	800	1,800
Carpenter	1,150	1,200	1,550	50	350
Laborer, Carpentry	450	450	550	0	100
Bricklayer	300	350	450	50	100
Pipefitter & Plumber	700	800	1,050	100	250
Erector	250	250	350	0	100
Construction Worker	1,500	1,800	2,200	300	400
Structural Maintenance	800	1,000	1,150	200	150
Maintenance Man, Building	300	400	450	100	50
Maintenance Helper	200	250	250	50	0
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	15,550	18,900	21,650	3,350	2,750
Motor Freight	3,750	4,600	5,500	850	900
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	900	1,100	1,350	200	250
Truck Driver, Heavy	1,150	1,400	1,600	250	200
Distributor Truck Driver	650	800	900	150	100
Van & Garbage Truck Driver	350	450	500	100	50
Transportation Occupations	2,500	3,200	3,400	700	200
Bus & Taxicab Driver	1,100	1,450	1,450	350	0

APPENDIX TABLE 8. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA II IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Automobile Service Station Attendant	600	700	750	100	50
Cleaner	200	250	250	50	0
Packaging & Materials Handling	7,400	8,850	10,100	1,450	1,250
Packager, Machine	250	300	350	50	50
Packager, Hand	1,600	1,900	2,150	300	250
Industrial Truck Operator	500	600	700	100	100
Laborer, Stores	1,700	1,950	2,150	250	200
Material Handler	2,650	3,200	3,700	550	500
Extraction of Minerals	200	200	200	0	0
Logging	450	400	400	−50	0
Logger	300	300	300	0	0
Utilities Production & Distribution	800	1,050	1,300	250	250
Fireman & Humidifier Attendant	100	100	100	0	0
Power Plant Operator	300	400	500	100	100
Amusement, Recreation, & Motion Picture	50	100	100	50	0
Graphic Art Work	350	500	600	150	100
Compositor	150	200	200	50	0

NOTE: Refer to Appendix Table 7, footnote 1, for list of counties comprising Economic Area II.

APPENDIX TABLE 9. NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA III[1] IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Industry		Annual Average Employment			Net Change	
SIC	Name	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
	TOTAL[2]	89,900	110,100	125,200	20,300	15,200
07–09	Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries	200	300	300	100	0
10–14	Mining	300	300	300	0	0
15–17	Contract Construction	4,400	5,100	6,600	700	1,500
15	Building Construction	1,800	1,600	2,200	−200	600
16	Heavy Construction Contractors	900	1,300	1,500	400	200
17	Special Trade Contractors	1,700	2,200	2,900	500	700
19–39	Manufacturing	42,400	49,600	55,700	7,200	6,100
20	Food & Kindred Products	3,400	4,100	4,300	700	200
22	Textile Mill Products	11,600	12,300	12,400	700	100
221	Broadwoven Cotton	1,100	1,200	1,200	100	0
222	Broadwoven Synthetics	1,000	1,100	1,100	100	0
225	Knitting Mills	2,000	2,100	2,100	100	0
226	Dyeing & Finishing	3,000	3,200	3,300	200	100
228	Yarn Mills	1,600	1,700	1,700	100	0
23	Apparel & Other Finished Products	7,600	8,000	9,100	400	1,100
24	Lumber & Wood Products	4,200	3,800	3,600	−400	−200
25	Furniture & Fixtures	2,500	2,700	3,200	200	500
26	Paper & Allied Products	3,100	3,800	4,500	700	700
28	Chemicals & Allied Products	3,100	4,400	5,400	1,300	1,000
30	Rubber & Plastic Products	400	700	900	300	200
32	Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	600	800	1,000	200	200
33	Primary Metal Industries	200	500	700	300	200
34	Fabricated Metal Products	900	1,400	2,000	500	600
35	Nonelectrical Machinery	600	1,000	1,300	400	300
36	Electrical Machinery	3,000	4,200	5,000	1,200	800
37	Transportation Equipment	300	1,000	1,100	700	100
40-49	Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,200	3,200	3,900	1,000	700
42	Trucking & Warehousing	700	1,000	1,200	300	200
48	Communication	1,000	1,400	1,800	400	400
49	Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	300	600	700	300	100
50–59	Wholesale & Retail Trade	15,900	19,400	21,400	3,500	2,000
50	Wholesale Trade	2,700	3,200	3,700	500	500
52	Retail Building Materials & Farm Equipment Dealers	1,300	1,400	1,500	100	100
53	Retail Trade General Merchandise	2,700	3,300	3,700	600	400
54	Retail Food Stores	2,000	2,500	2,800	500	300
55	Retail Automotive Dealers & Gas Stations	2,900	3,300	3,400	400	100
56	Retail Apparel & Accessory Stores	600	700	800	100	100

[1] Economic Area III consists of Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Sumter.
[2] The sum of the industry totals for the four economic areas do not add to the state total because some employees are not allocated to a specific county due to the nature of work.

APPENDIX TABLE 9. NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA III IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975
Continued

Industry		Annual Average Employment			Net Change	
SIC	Name	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
57	Retail Home Furnishings Stores	700	800	800	100	0
58	Eating & Drinking Places	1,400	2,200	2,500	800	300
59	Miscellaneous Retail Stores	1,600	2,000	2,200	400	200
60–67	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,900	2,600	2,900	700	300
70–89	Services	9,700	12,200	14,800	2,500	2,600
70	Hotels & Other Lodging Places	900	1,200	1,600	300	400
72	Personal Services	1,500	1,400	1,600	−100	200
73	Miscellaneous Business Services	400	700	1,000	300	300
75	Automobile Services & Repairs	500	800	900	300	100
80	Medical & Health Services	3,100	4,600	5,800	1,500	1,200
82	Educational Services	400	500	600	100	100
86	Nonprofit Membership Organizations	2,200	1,900	2,000	−300	100
91–93	Government	12,900	17,400	19,300	4,500	1,900
91	Federal Government	2,300	2,600	2,600	300	0
92	State Government	1,100	1,700	2,000	600	300
93	Local Government	9,500	13,100	14,700	3,600	1,600

APPENDIX TABLE 10. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA III IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
TOTAL[1]	89,850	109,500	124,200	19,650	14,700
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	15,300	19,700	21,950	4,400	2,250
Engineer	700	900	1,050	200	150
Electrical Engineer	100	150	150	50	0
Civil & Construction Engineer	100	150	150	0	50
Mechanical Engineer	150	200	250	50	50
Industrial Engineer	200	250	300	50	50
Technician	1,000	1,250	1,450	250	200
Draftsman	150	150	200	0	50
Laboratory Technician	500	650	750	150	100
Scientist	250	300	350	50	50
Psychologist, Guidance & Counseling	100	100	150	0	50
Medicine & Health	2,000	2,800	3,400	800	600
Pharmacist	150	150	200	0	50
Nurse, Registered	850	1,150	1,350	300	200
Education	4,250	6,050	6,200	1,800	150
School Administrator	200	300	300	100	0
Teacher, Secondary School	1,650	2,350	2,350	700	0
Teacher, Elementary School	1,700	2,400	2,400	700	0
Teacher's Aid	200	250	250	50	0
Librarian	150	250	250	100	0
Entertainment & Recreation	450	500	500	50	0
Managerial & Administration	5,450	6,750	7,850	1,300	1,100
Accountant & Auditor	250	300	300	50	0
Purchasing Agent & Buyer	200	200	250	0	50
Administrative Manager	500	600	700	100	100
Plant Manager & Assistant	350	400	450	50	50
Production Foreman	400	500	600	100	100
Retail & Wholesale Manager & Official	900	1,050	1,150	150	100
Service Industry Executive	500	600	700	100	100
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS	17,250	21,100	23,650	3,850	2,550
Clerical Occupations	10,850	13,350	15,100	2,500	1,750
Secretary & Stenographer	2,050	2,250	2,650	200	400
Clerk-Typist	750	900	1,050	150	150
General Clerk	400	500	600	100	100
Bookkeeper	1,150	1,400	1,550	250	150
Teller	250	350	400	100	50
Keypunch Operator	150	150	200	0	50
Payroll Clerk	150	150	200	0	50
General Office Clerk	1,050	1,300	1,500	250	200
Accounting Clerk	250	300	350	50	50

[1] Occupational totals do not add to total employment by industry because of a number of exclusions such as student workers and employees of Neighborhood Youth Corps and Headstart projects.

APPENDIX TABLE 10. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA III IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment				
	Actual		Projected	Net Change	
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Shipping & Receiving Clerk	800	950	1,050	150	100
Stock Clerk	850	1,050	1,200	200	150
Post Office Clerk	350	400	400	50	0
Mail Carrier	350	400	350	50	−50
Telephone Operator	400	550	700	150	150
Receptionist & Information Clerk	250	350	400	100	50
Salesman, Services	350	400	450	50	50
Salesman, Insurance & Real Estate	250	300	300	50	0
Salesman, Commodities	3,950	4,750	5,200	800	450
Salesman, Textile Products & Apparel	900	1,100	1,200	200	100
Salesman, Industrial Equipment & Supplies	400	450	500	50	50
Salesman, Transportation Equipment	400	500	500	100	0
Salesman, General	1,300	1,550	1,750	250	200
Merchandising	2,050	2,500	2,800	450	300
Salesperson, Food	350	450	500	100	50
Routeman	800	950	1,050	150	100
Manager, Department Store	250	300	350	50	50
Cashier-Checker	350	500	550	150	50
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	10,000	13,050	15,300	3,050	2,250
Food Services	2,900	4,150	4,650	1,250	500
Waiter & Waitress	1,000	1,450	1,650	450	200
Cook	800	1,150	1,250	250	100
Kitchen Helper	750	1,100	1,200	350	100
Lodging Services	600	850	1,100	250	250
Maid	500	700	900	200	200
Barbering, Cosmetology, & Related Services	300	300	300	0	0
Amusement & Recreation Services	100	150	150	50	0
Personal Services	1,450	2,050	2,650	600	600
Apparel & Furnishing Services	1,250	1,300	1,450	50	150
Presser, Apparel	800	800	900	0	100
Protective Services	1,050	1,400	1,650	350	250
Guard & Watchman	400	600	700	200	100
Policeman	300	350	400	50	50
Building Services	2,350	2,850	3,300	500	450
Janitor & Porter	2,300	2,800	3,050	500	250
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	350	450	500	100	50
Groundskeeper	200	250	300	50	50
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	6,900	8,350	9,300	1,450	950
Metal Processing	100	150	150	50	0
Food Processing	1,850	2,200	2,300	350	100
Laborer, Food Processing	1,600	1,900	1,900	300	0
Paper Processing	1,000	1,200	1,400	200	200
Laborer, Paper Processing	700	900	1,050	200	150
Chemical Processing	1,700	2,300	2,800	600	500
Chemical Mixer	250	350	450	100	100
Chemical Machine Operator	450	600	750	150	150
Chemical Machine Tender	300	450	550	150	100
Wood Processing	200	200	200	0	0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Processing	300	400	500	100	100
Textile Processing	1,700	1,800	1,850	100	50
Cloth Treater Tender	450	500	500	50	0
Cloth Processing Tender	250	250	250	0	0
MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	12,850	14,900	16,200	2,050	1,300
Metal Machining	900	1,350	1,650	450	300
Machinist	250	300	400	50	100
Production Machine Operator	250	400	450	150	50
Metalworking	500	900	1,100	400	200
Set Up Man	100	150	200	50	50
Mechanics & Machinery Repair	3,000	3,600	4,000	600	400
Auto Mechanic	950	1,150	1,250	200	100
Auto Mechanic Helper	150	200	200	50	0
Maintenance Mechanic	900	1,100	1,200	200	100
Maintenance Mechanic Helper	250	300	300	50	0
Sewing Machine Repairman	150	150	150	0	0
Paperworking	500	600	700	100	100
Bag Machine Operator	350	400	500	50	100
Printing	350	400	400	50	0
Cloth Printing Machine Operator	150	150	150	0	0
Wood Machining	2,300	2,200	2,250	−100	50

APPENDIX TABLE 10. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA III IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Foreman	200	150	200	−50	50
Saw Operator	1,100	1,000	1,000	−100	0
Laborer, Wood Machining	300	250	250	−50	0
Textiles	5,300	5,850	6,100	550	250
Foreman	200	200	200	0	0
Carding, Combing, & Drawing Tender	550	600	650	50	50
Machine Fixer	100	100	100	0	0
Twister, Winder, & Warper	800	850	900	50	50
Frame Spinner	300	350	350	50	0
Loom Fixer	150	150	150	0	0
Weaver	300	350	350	50	0
Battery Filler	100	100	100	0	0
Knitting Machine Operator	150	150	150	0	0
Section Man	250	250	250	0	0
Cloth Grader	50	100	100	50	0
Cloth Examiner, Machine	100	100	100	0	0
Cloth & Yarn Winder	300	300	300	0	0
Doffer & Spooler	450	500	550	50	50
Creeler	250	250	300	0	50
Machine Cleaners & Oilers	150	150	150	0	0
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	9,650	11,000	12,500	1,350	1,500
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products	350	500	550	150	50
Assembler, Metal Products	200	300	400	100	100
Fabrication & Repair of Medical & Scientific Products & Photographic & Optical Goods	200	300	400	100	100
Dental Laboratory Technician	100	200	250	100	50
Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equipment	850	1,300	1,550	450	250
Assembler, Electrical Equipment	150	250	300	100	50
Fabrication & Repair of Products Made from Assorted Materials	150	200	200	50	0
Painting & Decorating	300	350	450	50	100
Spray Painter	150	150	200	0	50
Fabrication & Repair of Synthetics, Rubber, & Plastics	50	50	50	0	0
Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products	800	800	950	0	150
Sander	200	200	200	0	0
Furniture Assembler	150	200	200	50	0
Woodworking-Shop Hand	250	250	300	0	50
Fabrication & Repair of Textile & Related Products	6,950	7,400	8,250	450	850
Foreman	200	200	250	0	50
Upholsterer, Production	150	200	200	50	0
Cutter & Spreader	250	250	250	0	0
Sewing Machine Operator	4,800	5,100	5,700	300	600
Garment Inspector	300	300	350	0	50
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	6,500	7,900	10,300	1,400	2,400
Structural Metal Fabricating	700	1,050	1,250	350	200
Sheet Metal Worker	150	250	300	100	50
Automobile-Body Repairman	150	200	200	50	0
Welding & Flame Cutting	500	650	900	150	250
Welder, Combination	350	450	600	100	150
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing	1,200	1,550	1,950	350	400
Electrician	450	550	700	100	150
Electrician Helper	150	200	250	50	50
Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, & Cementing	400	450	600	50	150
Painter	200	250	350	50	100
Excavating, Grading, & Paving	500	650	750	150	100
Excavating Equipment Operator	100	100	150	0	50
Operating Engineer	200	250	300	50	50
Other Construction	2,800	3,200	4,150	400	950
Carpenter	600	600	750	0	150
Laborer, Carpentry	200	200	250	0	50
Bricklayer	100	150	200	50	50
Pipefitter & Plumber	300	350	450	50	100
Construction Worker	750	900	1,100	150	200
Structural Maintenance	500	600	700	100	100
Maintenance Man, Building	200	250	250	50	0
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	10,950	12,900	14,350	1,950	1,450
Motor Freight	2,350	2,800	3,250	450	450
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	700	800	950	100	150
Truck Driver, Heavy	650	800	900	150	100

APPENDIX TABLE 10. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA III IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Distributor Truck Driver	300	350	400	50	50
Transportation Occupations	1,300	1,650	1,850	350	200
Bus & Taxicab Driver	650	900	950	250	50
Packaging & Materials Handling	6,000	7,050	7,750	1,050	700
Packager, Hand	1,300	1,550	1,700	250	150
Industrial Truck Operator	450	450	500	0	50
Laborer, Stores	1,350	1,500	1,650	150	150
Material Handler	2,050	2,400	2,650	350	250
Logging	600	550	550	−50	0
Logger	450	400	400	−50	0
Utilities Production & Distribution	400	500	550	100	50
Graphic Art Work	150	150	200	0	50

NOTE: Refer to Appendix Table 9, footnote 1, for list of counties comprising Economic Area III.

APPENDIX TABLE 11. NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA IV[1] IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Industry		Annual Average Employment			Net Change	
SIC	Name	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
	TOTAL[2]	121,200	152,300	171,300	31,100	19,000
07–09	Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries	700	900	1,000	200	100
10–14	Mining	100	100	100	0	0
15–17	Contract Construction	8,000	9,200	12,000	1,200	2,800
15	Building Construction	3,700	3,400	4,600	−300	1,200
16	Heavy Construction Contractors	1,300	1,900	2,200	600	300
17	Special Trade Contractors	3,000	3,900	5,200	900	1,300
19–39	Manufacturing	26,900	33,900	38,500	7,000	4,600
20	Food & Kindred Products	1,600	1,900	2,000	300	100
22	Textile Mill Products	2,800	3,000	3,000	200	0
23	Apparel & Other Finished Products	5,400	5,700	6,400	300	700
24	Lumber & Wood Products	4,900	4,400	4,200	−500	−200
26	Paper & Allied Products	2,900	3,500	4,100	600	600
28	Chemicals & Allied Products	1,200	1,700	2,100	500	400
30	Rubber & Plastic Products	700	1,300	1,700	600	400
32	Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1,500	1,800	2,500	300	700
33	Primary Metal Industries	300	900	1,300	600	400
34	Fabricated Metal Products	500	800	1,100	300	300
36	Electrical Machinery	900	1,200	1,500	300	300
37	Transportation Equipment	1,300	4,500	5,100	3,200	600
40–49	Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	5,200	7,400	9,100	2,200	1,700
42	Trucking & Warehousing	1,300	1,600	2,000	300	400
44	Water Transportation	1,200	1,900	2,500	700	600
48	Communication	1,500	2,000	2,500	500	500
49	Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	700	1,100	1,300	400	200
50–59	Wholesale & Retail Trade	24,300	30,100	33,400	5,800	3,300
50	Wholesale Trade	3,900	4,700	5,400	800	700
52	Retail Building Materials & Farm Equipment Dealers	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	100
53	Retail Trade General Merchandise	3,700	4,500	5,100	800	600
54	Retail Food Stores	3,300	4,200	4,700	900	500
55	Retail Automotive Dealers & Gas Stations	3,700	4,200	4,400	500	200
56	Retail Apparel & Accessory Stores	1,200	1,500	1,600	300	100
57	Retail Home Furnishings Stores	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	100
58	Eating & Drinking Places	3,300	5,200	5,900	1,900	700
59	Miscellaneous Retail Stores	2,300	2,900	3,200	600	300
60–67	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	4,300	5,300	6,000	1,000	700
60	Banking	900	1,300	1,600	400	300
61	Credit Agencies Except Banks	800	900	1,100	100	200
63	Insurance Carriers	900	1,100	1,100	200	0
65	Real Estate	1,100	1,400	1,500	300	100
70–89	Services	14,300	17,600	20,500	3,300	2,900
70	Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,400	3,300	4,200	900	900
72	Personal Services	2,600	2,600	2,800	0	200

[1] Economic Area IV consists of Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Jasper, and Williamsburg.

[2] The sum of the industry totals for the four economic areas do not add to the state total because some employees are not allocated to a specific county due to the nature of work.

APPENDIX TABLE 11. NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA IV IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975
Continued

Industry		Annual Average Employment			Net Change	
SIC	Name	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
73	Miscellaneous Business Services	600	1,200	1,700	600	500
75	Automobile Services & Repairs	500	700	800	200	100
79	Amusement & Recreation	600	1,000	1,100	400	100
80	Medical & Health Services	1,600	2,400	3,000	800	600
81	Legal Services	400	500	600	100	100
82	Educational Services	1,300	1,900	2,000	600	100
86	Nonprofit Membership Organizations	3,500	3,000	3,100	−500	100
89	Miscellaneous Services	400	500	600	100	100
91–93	Government	37,400	47,800	50,700	10,400	2,900
91	Federal Government	17,700	20,500	20,000	2,800	−500
92	State Government	6,700	9,300	11,000	2,600	1,700
93	Local Government	13,000	18,100	19,700	5,000	1,700

APPENDIX TABLE 12. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA IV IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
TOTAL[1]	121,050	151,600	170,250	30,550	18,650
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	24,350	31,500	34,350	7,150	2,900
Engineer	1,200	1,600	1,750	400	150
Electrical Engineer	350	450	500	100	80
Electrical & Electronic Engineer	300	350	400	50	50
Civil & Construction Engineer	300	350	350	50	0
Mechanical Engineer	200	250	300	50	50
Industrial Engineer	150	300	300	150	0
Technician	1,250	1,550	1,650	300	100
Draftsman	350	400	400	50	0
Electrical & Electronic Technician	600	700	700	100	0
Scientist	550	750	850	200	100
Mathematical Scientist	150	250	250	100	0
Psychologist, Guidance & Counseling	200	250	300	50	50
Medicine & Health	3,200	3,950	4,600	750	650
Pharmacist	250	350	350	100	0
Nurse, Registered	1,300	1,650	1,850	350	200
Education	6,650	9,700	9,750	3,050	50
Faculty Member, College or University	250	500	600	250	100
Teacher, Secondary School	2,400	3,400	3,500	1,000	100
Teacher, Elementary School	2,500	3,600	3,650	1,100	50
Teacher's Aid	250	350	400	100	50
Librarian	250	350	400	100	50
Entertainment & Recreation	750	800	850	50	50
Managerial & Administration	9,050	11,300	12,700	2,250	1,400
Accountant & Auditor	500	650	700	150	50
Purchasing Agent & Buyer	300	350	400	50	50
Administrative Manager	1,000	1,150	1,250	150	100
Plant Manager & Assistant	250	300	400	50	100
Production Foreman	250	350	400	100	50
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities Manager & Official	200	300	400	100	100
Retail & Wholesale Manager & Official	1,350	1,600	1,750	250	150
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Executive	750	950	1,050	200	100
Service Industry Executive	950	1,250	1,400	300	150
Public Administration	300	350	350	50	0
Social Worker & Supervisor	350	400	450	50	50
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS	29,350	35,950	39,750	6,600	3,800
Clerical Occupations	19,250	23,900	26,450	4,650	2,550
Secretary & Stenographer	3,500	4,300	4,800	800	500
Clerk-Typist	1,550	2,000	2,200	450	200
General Clerk	700	850	1,000	150	150
Bookkeeper	1,700	2,050	2,300	350	250
Cashier	800	1,050	1,150	250	100
Teller	350	500	550	150	50

[1] Occupational totals do not add to total employment by industry because of a number of exclusions such as student workers and employees of Neighborhood Youth Corps and Headstart projects.

APPENDIX TABLE 12. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA IV IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Keypunch Operator	200	300	300	100	0
Payroll Clerk	150	200	250	50	50
General Office Clerk	1,450	1,800	2,050	350	250
Accounting Clerk	400	500	550	100	50
Production Clerk	300	450	450	150	0
Shipping & Receiving Clerk	600	750	850	150	100
Stock Clerk	1,650	2,150	2,350	500	200
Post Office Clerk	1,250	1,450	1,400	200	−50
Mail Carrier	1,250	1,400	1,400	150	0
Telephone Operator	550	800	950	250	150
Receptionist & Information Clerk	300	400	450	100	50
Hotel Clerk	200	300	400	100	100
Salesman, Services	850	1,050	1,150	200	100
Salesman, Insurance & Real Estate	650	750	850	100	100
Salesman, Commodities	6,050	7,100	7,850	1,050	750
Salesman, Food, Beverage, & Tobacco	300	350	400	50	50
Salesman, Textile Products & Apparel	1,400	1,700	1,850	300	150
Salesman, Chemical & Drugs	250	300	350	50	50
Salesman, House Furnishings	300	350	350	50	0
Salesman, Industrial Equipment & Supplies	550	650	700	100	50
Salesman, Transportation Equipment	550	650	650	100	0
Salesman, General	2,100	2,500	2,700	400	200
Merchandising	3,200	3,900	4,300	700	400
Salesman, Food	550	700	800	150	100
Routeman	1,050	1,250	1,350	200	100
Manager, Department Store	400	500	550	100	50
Cashier-Checker	600	750	850	150	100
Delivery Boy	200	250	250	50	0
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	18,650	24,150	27,700	5,500	3,550
Food Services	6,450	9,150	10,100	2,700	950
Waiter & Waitress	2,600	3,650	4,050	1,050	400
Cook	1,600	2,300	2,550	700	250
Meat Cutter	300	400	450	100	50
Kitchen Helper	1,850	2,550	2,850	700	300
Food Assembler	150	200	250	50	50
Lodging Service	1,450	2,000	2,450	550	450
Barbering, Cosmetology, & Related Service	400	400	450	0	50
Hair Stylist & Cosmetologist	300	300	350	0	50
Amusement & Recreation Services	200	300	350	100	50
Personal Services	2,650	3,450	3,900	800	450
Apparel & Furnishing Services	1,900	2,000	2,200	100	200
Protective Services	1,800	2,250	3,200	450	950
Guard & Watchman	550	700	900	150	200
Fireman	250	350	350	100	0
Policeman	450	600	650	150	50
Building Service	3,700	4,600	5,100	900	500
Janitor & Porter	3,550	4,400	4,900	850	500
Groundskeeper	550	700	800	150	100
Fire Warden & Lookout	50	100	100	50	0
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	850	1,100	1,250	250	150
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	3,300	4,050	4,600	750	550
Metal Processing	100	200	200	100	0
Foundry	100	250	300	150	50
Food Processing	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	−50
Laborer, Food Processing	850	800	750	−50	−50
Paper Processing	600	700	800	100	100
Chemical Processing	650	1,000	1,250	350	250
Chemical Machine Tender	150	200	250	50	50
Wood Processing	150	100	100	−50	0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Processing	250	300	400	50	100
Laborer, Concrete Plant	100	100	150	0	50
Textile Processing	350	400	450	50	50
MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	9,550	12,250	13,350	2,700	1,100
Metal Machinery	1,300	1,850	2,050	550	200
Machinist	500	600	650	100	50
Production Machine Operator	450	600	650	150	50
Metalworking	450	1,000	1,150	550	150
Machine Operator	200	600	650	400	50
Mechanics & Machinery Repair	3,650	4,850	5,400	1,200	550

APPENDIX TABLE 12. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA IV IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Foreman	200	300	300	100	0
Auto Mechanic	1,400	1,700	1,850	300	150
Auto Mechanic Helper	200	250	250	50	0
Refrigeration Mechanic	300	350	400	50	50
Maintenance Mechanic	500	700	850	200	150
Paperworking	150	200	200	50	0
Printing	150	200	250	50	50
Wood Machining	1,900	1,800	1,850	−100	50
Saw Operator	1,050	1,000	1,000	−50	0
Textiles	1,950	2,200	2,450	250	250
Carding, Combing, & Drawing Tenders	150	200	200	50	0
Twister, Winder, & Warper	150	150	150	0	0
Frame Spinner	150	150	150	0	0
Weaver	200	250	300	50	50
Knitting Machine Operator	150	150	150	0	0
Section Man	100	100	100	0	0
Cloth & Yarn Winder	100	100	100	0	0
Doffer & Spooler	100	150	150	50	0
Creeler	100	100	100	0	0
Machine Cleaner & Oiler	100	100	150	0	50
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	5,400	7,700	8,700	1,300	1,000
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products	350	850	1,000	500	150
Assembler, Metal Products	200	350	400	150	50
Fabrication & Repair of Medical & Scientific Products & Photographic & Optical Goods	250	350	400	100	50
Dental Laboratory Technician	100	150	150	50	0
Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equipment	400	550	650	150	100
Radio & Television Repairman	50	100	100	50	0
Assembler, Electrical Equipment	50	100	150	50	50
Fabrication & Repair of Products Made from Assorted Material	100	150	150	50	0
Painting & Decorating	100	150	150	50	0
Fabrication & Repair of Synthetics, Rubber, & Plastics	200	350	400	150	50
Assembler, Plastic Products	150	250	300	100	50
Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products	200	200	200	0	0
Fabrication & Repair of Textile & Related Products	4,800	5,100	5,700	300	600
Foreman	150	150	150	0	0
Upholsterer, Production	100	150	150	50	0
Bundler & Draper	100	100	100	0	0
Cutter & Spreader	200	200	200	0	0
Hand Sewer	100	100	100	0	0
Seamstress	200	250	250	50	0
Sewing Machine Operator	3,150	3,250	3,800	100	550
Garment Inspector	300	300	300	0	0
STRUCTURAL OCCUPATIONS	13,600	16,550	19,900	2,950	3,350
Structural Metal Fabricating	1,650	2,300	2,550	650	250
Sheet Metal Worker	450	600	750	150	150
Boilermaker	150	200	200	50	0
Rigger	250	300	300	50	0
Assembler, Transportation Equipment	200	300	300	100	0
Automotive-Body Repairman	200	250	250	50	0
Welding & Flame Cutting	800	950	1,200	150	250
Welder, Combination	600	750	850	150	100
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing	2,050	2,700	3,200	650	500
Foreman	150	200	250	50	50
Lineman, Power	150	250	350	100	100
Telephone Repairman	150	200	250	50	50
Electrician	900	1,100	1,250	200	150
Electrician Helper	150	200	250	50	50
Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, & Cementing	950	1,150	1,400	200	250
Painter	600	700	900	100	200
Cement Mason	150	150	200	0	50
Excavating, Grading, & Paving	1,050	1,300	1,550	250	250
Excavating Equipment Operator	150	200	250	50	50
Road Laborer	350	400	450	50	50
Operating Engineer	400	450	550	50	100
Other Construction Occupations	6,250	7,150	8,750	900	1,600
Foreman	250	300	350	50	50
Carpenter	1,350	1,400	1,750	50	350

APPENDIX TABLE 12. AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC AREA IV IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1965, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975—Continued

Occupation	Employment			Net Change	
	Actual		Projected		
	1965	1970	1975	1965-1970	1970-1975
Carpenter, Rough	200	200	250	0	50
Laborer, Carpentry	400	450	550	50	100
Bricklayer	300	350	450	50	100
Bricklayer Helper	250	250	350	0	100
Pipefitter & Plumber	1,100	1,300	1,500	200	200
Pipefitter & Plumber Helper	200	250	300	50	50
Erector	200	250	300	50	50
Construction Worker	1,450	1,700	2,050	250	350
Structural Maintenance	850	1,000	1,200	150	200
Foreman	150	200	250	50	50
Maintenance Man, Building	450	550	600	100	50
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	14,900	18,250	20,600	3,350	2,350
Motor Freight	3,300	3,900	4,550	600	650
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	950	1,100	1,250	150	150
Truck Driver, Heavy	1,100	1,300	1,450	200	150
Distributor Truck Driver	450	550	600	100	50
Van & Garbage Truck Driver	300	400	500	100	100
Transportation Occupations	2,700	3,650	4,000	950	350
Foreman	150	250	300	100	50
Bus & Taxicab Driver	950	1,300	1,350	350	50
Packaging & Materials Handling	6,950	8,600	9,900	1,650	1,300
Foreman	200	250	300	50	50
Packager, Machine	300	400	400	100	0
Packager, Hand	1,100	1,400	1,550	300	150
Crane & Elevator Operator	200	300	350	100	50
Industrial Truck Operator	250	550	600	300	50
Laborer, Stores	2,550	3,250	3,850	700	600
Tractor Operator	250	200	200	−50	0
Material Handler	1,700	2,100	2,400	400	300
Logging	1,050	950	950	−100	0
Logger	800	750	700	−50	−50
Utilities Production & Distribution	600	800	950	200	150
Fireman & Humidifier Attendant	150	200	200	50	0
Power Plant Operator	100	100	150	0	50
Graphic Art Work	200	250	300	50	50

NOTE: Refer to appendix table 11, footnote 1, for list of counties comprising Economic Area IV.